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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. Eaitor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi.

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PALESTINE CLASH IN U.N.O. COMMITTEE

Asaf Ali Challenges Cadogan To State British Policy

SOVIET SUPPORT TO ARABS: BREAK WITH WEST?

NEW YORK, April 29 (A.P.A.): India demanded to-day that the United Nations drop the Palestine question unless Britain gave immediate assurances that she would abide by the recommendations of the special session of the General Assembly.

The Indian delegate, Asaf Ali, taking the floor as the meeting began, challenged Sir Alexander Cadogan, the British delegate, to clarify Britain's position before any action was taken.

Andrei Gromyko of Russia, and Mahomoud Hassan Pasha of Egypt supported Asaf Ali despite a ruling by Chairman Dr. Aranha of Brazil that the issue should not be brought up in the Committee but in the Assembly itself.

ARAB PROPOSAL

The 14-Nation Steering Committee of the United Nations Assembly met to-day to decide whether the special session should consider Arab demands for the immediate independence of Palestine.

As the session opened, the Syrian delegate, Faris el Khoury, said he was confident the Committee would approve the Arab proposal to add this question to the agenda.

The Arabs, however, faced strong opposition from Britain, China and the United States, who have already expressed the view that the sessions should be confined to the British proposal to create a Fact-Finding Committee which would report to the regular Assembly in September.

CADOGAN CHALLENGED

The United Press of America reports:—

India called on Britain to disclose whether or not she will accept whatever action was taken by the U. N. General Assembly on the Palestine problem. Indian Ambassador Asaf Ali addressed the question to the British delegation in the opening skirmish of the Steering Committee's debate, insisting that an answer was necessary now. Citing newspaper reports saying the British had not considered themselves bound to an Assembly decision, Ali said, "If so, what is the use of considering any item on Palestine here."

Britain's Cadogan offered immediately to answer Asaf Ali's question, but the Assembly President interrupted saying the Steering Committee was not yet in a position to discuss such questions.

The Committee met for a preliminary attempt to decide the Assembly agenda involving the move by five Arab States to obtain a full dress debate on immediate independence for Palestine and an end of Britain's mandate.

Russia's Gromyko sided with India arguing that Ali's question was pertinent to the Committee's task. This move strengthened the reports that Russia was ready to break with the Western Powers and line up with the Arabs.

ASAF ALI-CADOGAN EXCHANGES

Cadogan in a brief answer to Ali recalled Lord Hall's statement in the House of Lords last week when he said the British Government could not carry out a policy "which is does, not approve."

Cadogan said this did not mean that Britain would reject the United Nations recommendations, but added he might make a "reservation" on this point when he speaks before the Assembly later this week.

Ali immediately attacked Cadogan's remarks in stinging terms. He said: "If it does not approve of our action His Majesty's Government will walk out.....Is that how the United Nations should operate? Either the applicant says that whatever our recommendation he will accept it or we must be excused from wasting our time."

Cadogan replied pleading understanding for Britain's position. He said, "Any Assembly recommendation may have to be enforced. It is easy for some other Government to say the United Kingdom by itself should enforce it, should use its own blood and treasure without help from others. It is only on this point that I shall make a reservation at the proper time in this Assembly."

MOVE TO AVOID SHOW-DOWN

The Western Powers hope to avoid a showdown on this issue: A full dress debate would necessitate a show of hands in the present session.

It was reported the Russians may qualify their support of the Arab proposal by insisting the Assembly should not try to do more than debate Palestine independence. The Russians think the final recommendations on Palestine's future status should be delayed until the regular September meeting.

The Canadian delegates, meanwhile, informedly circulated a proposal that the Assembly appoint Palestine experts rather than Government representatives to the proposed Fact Finding Commission.

The Security Council will convene here Wednesday to consider Hungary's application for membership.

DOCK STRIKE AND FOOD SITUATION

LONDON, April 29. (Reuter): If the dock strike was prolonged it would have the most serious effect on food distribution, said Mr. John Strachey, Minister for food, at a press conference today. He added that 900 tons of tomatoes in London docks would perish if not moved in time. The quantity of perishible goods held up by the dock strike was fairly small

In the House of Commons, the Minister of Labour, Mr. George Isaacs, said that Government would take any necessary steps to safeguard food supplies. There was no risk for some days of deterioration of food in the ships held up by the London strike.

Whatever the facts of the Glasgow dispute, it could be no justification for stoppage of work in London, Mr. Isaacs declared. "It is a violation of the constitutional machinery of industry and shows complete disregard for its effect on national well being", he added

The number of men affected by the strike in London was 9,400.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bhabha, Member for Works, Power and Mines, Government of India speaking at Greens Hotel on "A National Power Policy for India" at a meeting of the Rotary Club on Tuesday.

'Axe' On Govt. Of India's Secretaries' Salaries

Pay Commission Recommendation Sequel

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, April 29.

The Government of India have taken two important decisions I learn.

Following the recommendation of the Central Pay Commission, the Government of India have decided to reduce the maximum salaries of its Secretaries from 4,000 to 3,000 monthly. In actual practice conditions of service of existing incumbents shall remain altered either by the report of the Central Pay Commission or by liquidation of India Secretary's Services. The new scales of salaries will be applicable to new appointments.

Proposals are also under discussion here to reduce Ministers' salaries from their existing scale of Rs. 5,500 monthly.

The Government of India, secondly is adverse to its employees—particularly in key positions—joining Indian States or commercial and industrial undertakings. It, therefore, has decided that its senior employees, particularly, those working in key departments, could only take up non-Governmental assignments after their retirement with its approval. In Britain no Government employees could join any outside post before three years of his retirement.

Compensation To Secretary Of States' Services

Amicable settlement is believed to have been reached in respect of India Secretary's services, including Defence personnel. No compensation shall be allowed to Indian personnel unless one were pushed out or victimised, in which case he could appeal to the Governor-General. Both the British and Indian personnel will be guaranteed their existing conditions of service, if they decide to stay. British personnel shall be entitled to compensation if it decides to leave the service on termination of Secretary of State's control and if His Majesty's Government were unable to find an alternative employment for it.

The scale of compensation has already been made known.

Who will bear the cost of compensation—Britain or India—still remains one of the subjects for negotiations between the two Governments.

Ordinarily the Government of India will be liable to pay proportionate pensions to premature retirees. The decision applies to all services including the I.M.S. control over which was vested in India Secretary by the Government of India Act.

Sunda To Break With Indonesian Republic

Move To Establish Separate Self-Governing State With Help Of Dutch

BATAVIA, April 29. (Reuter): The Indonesian Pasoendan (Left Wing Freedom) Party, claiming a million members, will declare west Java free from the Indonesian Republic on May 4 and proclaim itself a separate self-governing State of Sunda. According to Dr. Koestomo, secretary of the party. A mass meeting of 10,000 members will be held at Bandoeng on Sunday when the proclamation will be made.

The proclamation will be made by the party leader Suriakartalegawa, pre-war Indonesian regent, who is expected to be the Prime Minister of the new State. The names of his Cabinet Ministers have not yet been published.

His aim is to get Sunda recognised as one of the Federated States of the United States of Indonesia to be formed in 1949.

Dr. Koestomo said to-day that they would appeal to the commonsense of Indonesian Republicans to grant Sunda its wishes in a democratic way and to prevent bloodshed. If the Republicans, however, attacked Sunda. Sunda's own forces would defend themselves and would, of course, appeal to the Dutch troops for help.

He added that he was afraid that there might be trouble. One of the intentions of the Sundanese Government would be to hand back foreign estates within the State to their lawful owners, he said.

The new State comprises five pre-war Dutch Residencies, Bantam, Buitenzorg, Preangar, Chierbon and Batavia and has a population of about 12,000,000. The Sundanese People speak a different language from the Javanese and Madurese who inhabit the central portion of Java, and they have other minor differences in racial characteristics. The Freedom Party existed before the war with a small membership and was re-established in December 1945.

U.P.A. Adds:

In an interview Dr. Raden Goestomo, Secretary of the Pasoenddan Party, said his group "will proclaim our right to free determination" under the terms of the recent Liggardjati agreement between the Dutch and the Indonesians.

He said his Party would seek peaceful co-operation with Republican leaders but were prepared to fight if necessary.

Koestomo said: "The international world must not think this is a reaction to the Government of Jokjakarta (Republic), but we have our own history and culture. The history shows continual wars between the Sundanese and Javanese and we are unable to live under such conditions. . . I am afraid this will lead to warfare but it cannot be helped."

Koestomo said: "We will ask Premier Sutan Sjahrir, whom we admire but who has not enough men to control those who are fighting each other within the Republican army, to exert his commonsense to avert bloodshed. We will ask the Dutch Government for their help and armed protection since our armies are not strong enough to fight the Republican Army which got arms from Japan."

A well informed Indonesian source said most of western Java has risen in armed revolt against President Soekarno's Indonesian Republic.

A source who is close to the insurgent leader said 200,000 armed Sundanese were in action against the Republican forces and that heavy fighting was going on.

It was learned the armed revolt had spread from Cheribon, on the coast, inland to Blitar, near the Republican capital of Jokjakarta, and back to the Coast city of Bantam. The source said the Sundanese had lost two divisions—some 12,000 men—in casualities by a premature action in Central Java last week.

This source, who refused to allow the use of his name, said that serious fighting raged for four hours yesterday when communications between Jakjakarta and Batavia were cut but that the Republican forces quelled the Sundanese forces in heavy fighting.

BORDEAUX GAG ON DE GAULLE

BORDEAUX, April 29. (U.P.A.): The Municipal Council to-day refused General Charles de Gaulle permission to speak in the public park. This was the second decision by the authorities against the use of public facilities by de Gaulle.

LONDON, April 29 (Reuter): The Foreign Minister. Mr. Ernest Bevin, called at 10. Downing Street for a talk with Prime Minister Clement Attlee to-day. This was his first public duty in London after his return from Moscow Conference and immediately afterwards he went to his desk at the Foreign Office.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER.
NEW YORK, April 29

Previous Closing	29.48
Today's Opening	29.17
Difference	—31
Today's Closing	29.01
Difference	—47

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK, April 29.

New York Stock Exchang opening prices :—

Anaconda Copper Mining $35-1/4.
General Motors $56-3/8.
United States Steel Common $68-3/4
United States Steel Preference unquoted.—(Reuter).

STOP PRESS

JEWISH TERRORISTS

WASHINGTON, April 29 (Reuter). United States officials have informed British officials that under United States law there are no legal steps which can be taken to prevent American supporters of Jewish terrorist organisations in Palestine using advertisements in American Press to raise funds. Reuter learns authoritatively to-night.

VIET NAM GOVT.'S MOVE

CAIRO, April 29 (A. P. A.): The Viet Nam Government in Indo-China has asked the Governments of the seven Arab League States for support in its "struggle for freedom and liberation from French domination," for the League to recognise an independent Viet Namese Republic and for permission to refer its dispute with France to the United Nations through the Arab League.

CURFEW IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, April 29 (A.P.I.): The Commissioner of Police has imposed a 35-hour curfew on an area in Central Calcutta in view of "further recrudescence of rioting and other breaches of the place," with effect from 7 p.m. to-day.

BR. PROPOSAL APPROVED

NEW YORK, April 29. (A.P.A.): Britain today won initial approval for establishing a Palestine Fact-Finding Committee after declaring that she could not be expected to "expend blood and treasure single-handed" in carrying out United Nations' recommendations on the future of the Holy Land. The Steering Committee agreed without a formal vote to place the British proposal on the agenda. Action was deferred until later today on the Arab proposal to add an item calling for immediate Palestine independence.

Racial Theories Not To Decide Citizenship Rights

SARDAR PATEL CLARIFIES NATIONALITY QUESTIONS

Consembly Debates Fundamental Rights Report

NEW DELHI, April 29 (API): The Constituent Assembly this morning passed Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's motion seeking extension of time for the presentation of the report of the Advisory Committee on minorities.

When the Assembly had passed the resolution setting up the Advisory Committee on January 24, 1947, Sardar Patel reminded the House it was decided that the Committee should submit the interim report on the minorities rights within ten weeks. The final report was to be presented within three months of the date of the appointment of the Committee. The Committee had tried its best to stick to this time table but he regretted it had not been possible to do this. At its meeting held on the 27th instant the Committee unanimously decided to request the Assembly to extend the time limit for the submission of the reports.

The House unanimously agreed to the motion.

The Assembly then took up Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's motion to take into consideration the interim report on fundamental rights.

The Committee had sat down to consider the fundamental rights to be incorporated in the Constitution, Sardar Patel said they had decided that these should be divided into two parts —justiciable and non-justiciable. Even while considering the first part, the Committee had come to the conclusion that it could not come to final decisions as to all the fundamental rights to be incorporated in the Constitution. Considering the circumstances that exist to-day and that might arise during the course of the consideration of the reports and the drafting of the Constitution points might arise for suggesting additional funda- [illegible] alter ations or suppression. The report being presented to-day was therefore only a preliminary one.

In considering the report, Sardar Patel urged the Assembly not to devote too much time to the wording of each clause. Certain changes might be necessary when actually legally drafting the clauses and these might as well be left over to the Drafting Committee. He would suggest to the House to accept generally the principles in each clause so that time may not unnecessarily be taken up by considering technical and legal details.

The report presented to-day only dealt with justiciable rights. The Committee itself had not been able to consider the unjusticiable rights.

The report had been sent to the Minorities Committee as well and certain changes suggested by them had been adopted. It was thus not a haphazard report. It had been considered in its various aspects although it was possible to make suggestions and alterations, additions and minor amendments.

Sardar Patel continued "The Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee recommended that the list of fundamental rights should be prepared in two parts, the first part consisting of rights enforcable by appropriate legal process and the second consisting of directive principles of social policy which, though not enforceable in courts, are nevertheless to be regarded as fundamental in the governance of the country. On these latter, we propose to submit a subsequent report; at present, we have confined ourselves to an examination only of the justiciable fundamental rights.

JUSTICIABLE RIGHTS

"We attach great importance to

(Continued on Page 8)

JINNAH'S NEW DEMANDS

League Pockets Outside Pakistan Areas

(From Our Correspondent)
LUCKNOW, April 29.

League leaders who have returned from Delhi after meeting Mr. Jinnah reveal that he is convinced that Pakistan is as good as achieved. But now is true Hitlerian fashion he has decided to create more League demands.

Provincial leaders have been instructed to prepare the ground for launching an agitation for regional Ministries and Muslim pockets in Congress provinces. Two Aligarh Professors have been instructed to collect data in the United Provinces for creating Muslim pockets round about Luvknow, Bareilly and Sahranpore.

TRYING TO RULE THROUGH PAKISTAN

Madam MacBridge On British Tactics In India

LONDON, April 29, (I. P A.): Madam MacBridge Ireland's Sarojini Naidu observes in a letter to the Secretary of Subha's Society here as follows: As I would have expected the exploiters and enemies of human freedom and justice are trying the same policy in India as they tried in Ireland. When unable, by military force, to hold you in slavery they trying through Pakistan to force you into civil war and manoeuvre you to fight one other instead of a common enemy"

DE VALERA TO VISIT INDIA?

DUBLIN, April 29, (I. P. A.): "I have great desire to visit India" De Valera said during an interview granted to visiting students here.

Enquiring about the exchange of diplomatic representation De Valera stated that he was watching the developments and hope to enter into diplomatic relations with India ultimately.

TODAY HE IS A CHIEF SURGEON— BUT ONCE . . .
1: He was born in a respectable middle-class family and was a brilliant student at school.
2: From a very early stage his father was concerned about the future of the boy, and was very anxious to send him to Europe for higher studies in medicine.
3: Finance remained a problem A close relative suggested a Children's Educational Policy on General Assurance. The father jumped at the idea.
4: A G.A.S. Representative explained the most advantageous policies to him, one which he could easily afford.
5: At the age of 18 the boy was sent to Europe with the money from that G. A. Policy. He returned after six years—an accomplished Surgeon, his career a tribute to his father's foresight.
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Cuttack Dacca Gauhati Hubli Hyderabad (Sind) Indore City Jalpaiguri (Bengal) Karachi Lahore Lucknow Madras Madura Moradabad
Multan Nagpur New Delhi Nairobi (British E. Africa) Patna Rawalpindi Secunderabad (Dn.) Sukkur (Sind) Srinagar (Kashmir) Sylhet Trichinopoly
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The Sportsman's Sportsfolio

Bombay's Success In National Hockey Championship

BY J. C. MAITRA

Lorna Read and her mates deserve to be heartily congratulated on their grand success in the Inter-Provincial Hockey Tournament for Women. They were undoubtedly the best combination in the tournament and as such their triumph was well-merited. It is in the fitness of things that the province which organised and inaugurated the National Championship should be the first recipient of the honour of the holding the handsome trophy, named Lady Ratan Tata Cup, presented by the Bombay—and Indian—Association's President, Naval Tata.

TITANIC STRUGGLE BY C.P.

But Bombay had to struggle very hard indeed before they could have even a look in of the final round. C.P. and Berar put up such a tough fight for three days—lasting over 150 minutes!—that it seemed that the tussle would go on for ever. It is true that Bombay had better of the exchanges every time. But the winning goal took almost an eternity to come! The greatest stumbling block in the way of Bombay's success was Ophelia DeCosta, C.P.'s left back—just as little Pancy Thomas was in the deep defence of the home team. Try as the opposing forwards would, they could not elude these two mighty defenders. All glory to them for the magnificent part played by them in this titanic affair.

BENGAL'S DIFFICULTY

The palm goes to Cecile D'Souza, the brilliant right winger of the local side for scoring the all-important goal against C.P. And it was a real gem too—produced from a most acute angle.

With their stoutest opponents out of the way, Bombay experienced little difficulty in disposing of their ultimate opponents, Bengal. The margin of 3 goals to nil which separated the rival parties, tells its own tale. The visitors were no match for the powerful combination pitted against them. Still they put up a game fight.

It was no fault of Bengal their Captain, Ruth Hall, told me that they could not field a stronger side. Some of their most outstanding players could not make the journey to Bombay, as they could not get leave or had their school examinations. If the competition is held earlier next year, they are sure to put up their best, Ruth assured me.

BEYOND EXPECTATIONS

I am happy—as all my colleagues in the B.P.H.A. Committee are—that the tournament has proved a resounding success. Originally we had bargained for a loss of Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 for running it. But we were determined to give it a start. Jupiter Pluvius upset our calculations by pouring torrential rains just when we were about to raise the curtain. So we looked for a further deficit of a couple of thousand. But the Bombay public rose to the occasion splendidly. They supported the three semi-finals engagements between Bombay and C.P. and the final so well that the B.P.H.A. may now show a fair balance to its credit.

We must also salaam the teams—I do not wear any hat—who gave unexpectedly good exhibitions of hockey to make the matches interesting and attractive.

Misra Triumphant In Second Round

British Hard Courts Lawn Tennis Championships

BOURNEMOUTH, April 29. (Reuter): S C. Misra entered the third round of men's singles in the British Hard Courts Lawn Tennis Championships here to-day, but another Indian Player K. I. Ahmed was beaten in the second round. Misra beat A. L. Proctor, the Navy Champion, 6/3, 6/0, 6/2, but Ahmed lost to the former British Davis Cup player D. W. Butler 6/1, 6/0, 6/3. Another Indian D. K. Bose was scratched in his second round match against A. E. Rawlings on learning that his wife was seriously ill in India. He left for London to telephone home to Calcutta.

Misra impressed on his first appearance in this country and showed that he was an accomplished player. Tall, bespectacled with beautiful smooth action, Misra hits with terrific power and will take some tossing in this championship. In Proctor, he faced a player who hit hard but often out of the court. In the first set Misra led 4/0 but Proctor crept up to 3/4. After that, however, it was only a matter of time before Misra won the match. Ahmed, left-hander was always trailing behind in the match with Butler. He did not seem to be able to time Butler's shots which contained plenty of spin and often hit out of the court when attempting to drive.

Ghaus Mohammed was beaten in the second round men's singles by Tony Mottram, Britain's number one player, who won 6/2, 5/7, 6/1, 4/6, 6/1.

Achyut Patwardhan For Holland

POONA, April 29. (A. P. I.): Mr Achyut Patwardhan, Joint General Secretary of the Socialist party of India, will leave for Holland some time within next fortnight. It is understood here. He is taking his sister, Miss Vijaya Patwardhan to Holland for medical treatment of her eyes and is likely to stay there for two months

Stanley Jones Hopeful About Congress-League Settlement

NEW DELHI, April 28. (A.P.I.): The view that a settlement between the Congress and the League is not impossible was expressed by Dr. E. Stanley Jones, world Famous Christian Preacher, who has been in touch with the leaders of the two political parties during the past week.

In a statement to the press, Dr. Jones says, "After being in close touch with things in New Delhi I am prepared to say that I do not feel that a settlement is impossible between the Congress and the League. The deep underlying facts are for a settlement, the surface facts are against it.

Gun Battle Between Raiders And Civil Forces

Six Persons Killed In Frontier Town Encounter: Bomb Thrown On Area Commander's Residence

PESHAWAR, April 29, (A.P.I.): Four raiders were killed, one wounded and ten captured alive as a result of an encounter between civil forces and a gang of raiders which raided Kaluchi town and Gomal Bazar last night.

It is stated that after an exchange of fire between the tribesmen and civil forces, the raiders entered Kulachi town where they burnt two shops three houses and two places of worship and killed two citizens. Three raiders were also killed during their encounter with the citizens.

The retiring gang was contacted by the Frontier constabulary and troops near Surkamar where one more raider was killed, one other wounded and ten captured alive.

Gomal Bazar village was also raided last night when two villagers were killed, one shop and two places of worshop were burnt.

Two cases of attempted arson were reported from Peshawar last night. In one case a tailor's shop was slightly damaged.

One case of arson has also been reported from Haripura in Hazara District as a result of which one house and two children who could not be rescued were burnt.

The Frontier Government issued the following Press "communique" tonight.

"Flagstaff House, residence of the area Commander of Peshawar, was fired at last night by an unknown culprit from outside the cantoncent. The culprit also threw six bombs. There was no casualty but slight damage was caused to the building.

"Three explosions occurred in the City last night.

"Two of the three Sikhs fired at and wounded in the City on Sunday have succumed to their injuries.

FIVE KILLED IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, April 29 (A.P.I.): Five persons died and five others were injured in to-day's incidents in Calcutta, the figures including casualties as a result of police action as well, according to a Bengal Government Press Note issued at 11 p.m. In Howrah one person died and 16 others were injured.

THREE DIE IN MANKACHAR FIRING

DHUBRI, April 29 (U.P.I.): Three persons died as a result of Military firing at Mankachar on the Bengal-Assam border on April 22 and one member of the Assam Regiment sustained a stab injury, according to a report received here.

The Deputy Commissioners of Garo Hills and Gopalpara and the Commander of the Assam Regiment hurried to Mankachar to study the situation on spot.

LAHORE, A tonga driver was picked up unconscious in a pool of blood in his own vehicle last night on the Abbot Road. He was removed to a nearby dispensary by some pedestrians but life was found to be extinct.

FOUR STABBINGS IN JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, April 29 (A.P.I.): Four knife attacks were reported from the various localities of Jubbulpore between 10-30 last night and this morning, while two others were victims of lathi assaults; the injured persons have been removed to hospital, where the condition of two was stated to be serious.

Curfew has been imposed from today between 7-30 p.m. to 5 a.m.

There has been tension in the city since the minor communal clash on Thursday evening, and a fatal knife attack on a pedestrian later the same night.

AMRITSAR: The peon of a local school was fatally stabbed near Gol Bagh to-day.

A commotion was caused in Kucha Madarian near Quila Bhangian, when a gate erected with permission of a local Magistrate was demolished this afternoon under orders of another Magistrate in the presence of the Police and the Military.

Several Magistrates were present at the time of demolition of the gate.

WARDHA: A mechanical contrivance of capable of firing shots, and 138 cartridges were seized by the local railway police from a passenger from Lahore, on his way to Secunderabad by the Grand Trunk Express. The passenger has been detained for trial.

RAWALPINDI: Another victim of yesterday's shooting outrage at Rawalpindi railway station died shortly after his admission in the hospital thus bringing the total number of killed to three. The victim was at the platform to see his sister off.

CELLER ACCUSES NEHRU

WASHINGTON, April 28 (Reuter): Democratic representative Mr. Emanuel Celler of New York, one of the leading American Advocates of Indian Independence and also chief Congressional spokesman for American Zionists, has made public a letter to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accusing him of sacrificing the principle of political expediency in announcing his support of the Arab League's demand for an independent Arab State in Palestine.

Recalling that Pandit Nehru sent a cable to the League asserting that Palestine was an Arab country and should remain so, Mr. Celler's letter declared "I am aware your statement is a matter of political expediency. I feel that to this political expediency you have sacrificed principle."

Ajmer-Merwara

Wanted Bold And Democratic Policy

Mr. B. K. Kaula, Member Advisory Council to the Chief Commissioner Ajmer-Merwara writes:

The establishment of an Advisory Council in Ajmer-Merwara constitutes but a preliminary step to meet the political aspiration of the people of this Province. The demand was originally made at the time of the Ashworth Committee in 1921 but for some unknown reasons the matter was buried into oblivion until lately when it was unearthed by the Interim Government at the instance of some people of the Province.

Many changes have, however, taken place since 1921 and the world of today is far too advanced to be satisfied with what may hardly be regarded as a 'shadow of democracy'.

Ajmer-Merwara, though in a way grateful for what has been done by the Interim Government, is anxious to make rapid advance, in view of the almost break-neck speed with which political events are happening in the country and the world around. The least that can be done at once is to transfer administrative powers to the accredited representatives of the people in the Council by constituting them into, if not anything else, Advisers, so as to bring people into something of a direct contact with the administration of the Province. This, however, should only constitute a prelude to the transfer of complete legislative powers in the near future, as in the absence of these powers, the Province cannot possibly be deemed to enjoy full autonomy, which like other Provinces, is the ultimate goal of Ajmer-Merwara as well.

It is expected that the local as well as the Central Government will lose no time in opening negotiations on the subject, which is not only of vital importance from the political point of view but also echoes the innermost voice of the people of Ajmer-Merwara. What is required is not mere spoon-feeding but the immediate enforcement of a bold and democratic policy compatible with the spirit of the age and consistent with the advancement of other provinces of India.

The transfer of administrative powers must be inevitably followed by the establishment of a competent Provincial Secretariat and the distribution of work on scientific basis, without which proper administrative efficiency and development of this hitherto backward Province cannot be ensured. Delhi owes its comparative advance and development not a little, if not solely, to the Secretariat attached to the Chief Commissioner. Such a Secretariat under the guidance of Advisers may do, all the more, well in Ajmer-Merwara and must on no account be delayed any longer.

It is hardly necessary to say that it would but look like a travesty of democracy if the political aspirations of the centrally administered Province could not be fulfilled under the Interim Government, the pressure of whose democratic and progressive views has compelled even the smallest and the most backward Indian States to transfer responsibility to their subjects. In fact, supporters of the Interim Government in this Province find themselves faced with an awkward situation, when, while advocating the establishment of full responsible Government in the States surrounding them, they are themselves placed in a politically backward condition in their own Province under the aegis of the Central Government!

Asaf Ali Hails Siam As U.N. Member

India's delegate to the United Nations Mr. Asaf Ali welcoming Siam today as the fifty-fifth member, declared that the United Nations "is the only hope of mankind today."

"It is my proud privilege," said Mr. Asaf Ali "to extend a very warm welcome to the picturesque country of Siam, which is also an old member of the greater cultural family of India, to a new and much wider international family of the Assembled Nations.....

"We in India want peace throughout the world," Mr. Asaf Ali continued. "and we are most anxious to throw our fullest weight into the scale of peace and prosperity of the human race..

"As our near neighbour Siam shall have our fullest support in all undertakings which may be designed to secure the aims to which I have given expression".

Kathiawar Millowners' Association

WADHWAN, (By Mail.)

"Our Association now enters into Sixth year having completed five years some of which witnessed a great change in Textile trade due to War and the resultant Controls", said Seth Amritlal Jayantilal, presiding over the Kathiawar Millowners' Association, at its Fifth Annual General Meeting held recently at Wadhwan.

"In Textiles the War-Time profits are gone and with that also the efficiency and the Productive capacity of our Industries have deteriorated to a great extent. one reason of which is want of Capital goods requested for replacement. Not only the prices of replacement goods are soaring high but procurement of same in near future is becoming a serious problem.

Concluding. he said:

"With the question of Capital goods the question of labour is also becoming acute. I hopee the spirit of goodwill, and give and take, combined with fair deal to the labour will prevail between labour and the Capitalists and strikes and lockouts which are being imported into Kathiawar will be nipped in the bud and will not affect production".

IMPORT OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

Reallocation Of Licenses Likely: Govt's. Explanation

NEW DELHI, April 29. (A.P.I.): It has come to the notice of the Government of India that a certain number of recipients of licences under the Textile Expansion Plan for the import of new textile machinery have not yet placed orders for such machinery, says a press not. The Government of India feel that it is possible that some licensees have been deterred from ordering textile machinery from non-sterling areas under an apprehension that permission to import from non-sterling areas might not be accorded by the Government of India. It is desired to emphasise that it is not the intention of the Government of India to restrict the import of textile machinery from non-sterling areas and that licences for such import will be granted whenever who is reason to do so e.g. if the plant will be delivered earlier or will be cheaper or better than if obtained from the sterling area.

REALLOCATION OF LICENCES.

It has been represented to the Government of India by some individuals who have not been successful in securing licences under the Textile Expansion Plan that they are in a position to import textile machinery from overseas countries and are prevented from doing so merely by lack of licences. In order not to lose any chance of importing new or used but good textile machinery into India, the Government of India are considering whether the licences already granted should not be cancelled where the licencees do not take adequate steps to arrange for the import of machinery, with a view to the re-allocation of these licences to others, who are in a position to do so. The Government of India are for this purpose willing to consider on merits the issue of licences to individuals who do not at present hold them but who can give satisfactory evidence of their being able to import new or reconditioned textile machinery at an early date.

EXISTING LICENCES.

It is intended that the existing licences, where they have not been acted upon, should be cancelled at the end of June 1947; and the spindles covered by them re-allocated to those who are in a position to make better use of them.

AKALI LEADER CONFERS WITH HIS COLLEAGUES

AMRITSAR, April 28. (A.P.I.): Panthic Members of the Punjab Assembly met in Amritsar today, when Master Tara Singh, the Akali Leader, conveyed to them the gist of his talk with the Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten in Delhi. The proceedings were held in Camera

Among those present were: Sardar Swaran Singh, Leader of the Panthic Party in the Punjab Assembly, Jathedar Udham Singh Nagoke and Sardar Ishar Singh Majhail. Giani Kartar Singh President of the Shiromani Akali Dal arrived late and had informal talks with his colleagues.

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Director: MAZHARKHAN

Music: ANIL BISWAS

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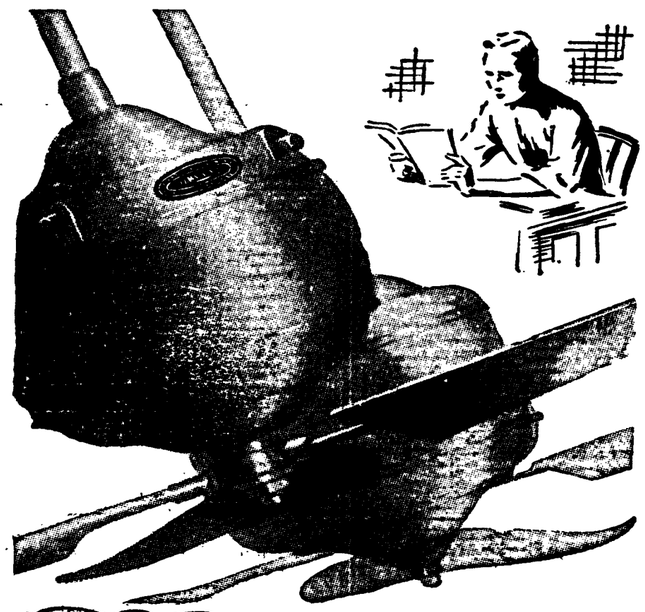

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STATUTORY RECOGNITION TO S. N. D. T. UNIVERSITY

Bombay Govt. Appoints Committee To Report On Terms And Conditions

The Government of Bombay has accepted in general the principle of granting statutory recognition to the S.N.D.T. Indian Women's University, Bombay and has appointed a Committee consisting of the following members to report on the question of the statutory recognition to the University:

Sir H. V. Divatia, (Chairman); —Mrs. Hansa Mehta, M.L.C., Diwan —Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, (Representative of the University of Bombay nominated by the Vice-Chancellor with the concurrence of the Syndicate); Prof. A. B. Gajendragadkar; Principal V. K. Joag; Mrs. Sharda Diwan; and Miss S. Panandikar (Member—Secretary).

The terms of reference to the Committee are: (i) terms and conditions on which statutory recognition should be granted to the University with particular reference to its territorial and institutional jurisdiction "vis-a-vis" the University of Bombay and the proposed regional Universities for the Maharashtra, Karnatak and Gujarat; (ii) the courses of studies, staff and the standard of examinations with particular reference to the special needs of women and to the standards of other statutory Universities; (iii) the draft constitution; and (iv) any other matter which the Committees may consider germane to the subject.

The Committee has been requested to submit its report as early as possible before the end of December 1947

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DHANWAN

A Tale of a MAN'S GREED and A CALLOUSNESS A SUNRISE Picture

JAIRAJ-PARO

Director: V. M. VYAS

Story: M. G. DAVE

2ND WEEK

KRISHNA

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Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30

LAST FEW SHOWS

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SHANTA APTE, PRITHVIRAJ

SWASTIK

Daily 3-30, 6-30, 9-30

2ND BIG WEEK!

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SHANTA APTE, ASHOK KUMAR

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A.B.C. Bank Secretary Arrested

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mohamadali Kasamali Jhaveri, Secretary of the Associated Banking Corporation which recently crashed was arrested by the Bombay C.I.D for alleged forgery and misappropriation to the tune of Rs 15 lacs.

Jhaveri, according to the police, a few months before the crash of the Bank, accepted the amount from one of the constituents Messrs. the Maharashtra Bank Ltd for the purpose of purchasing the Bophal State loan This amount it is said was withdrawn by Jhaveri from the A.B.C. Bank on December 12 and alleged to have been misappropriated by him.

When the constituent Bank demanded an allocation letter from Jhaveri he is alleged to have handed over to them a letter which he stated he had received from the Bank of Bhopal This letter on inquiries was found to be bogus and the Bhopal Bank General Manager's signature on it was forged.

This morning Jhaveri surrendered to the C.I.D. He was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court and ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 2 lacs with two securities of the like amount.

Maharashtra Bank Has Received Repayment

Mr. V. P. Varde, Vice-Chairman, Bank of Maharashtra, Ltd., Bombay, writes:—

With reference to the report appearing in certain papers in connection with the arrest of Mr. Javeri of the Associated Banking Corporation of India, Ltd., I have to state that the payment of the sum of Rs. 15 lakhs to the A. B. C. Bank towards the cost of New Bhopal Loan was made by the Bank of Maharashtra Ltd. on behalf of a client from Poona, who has since paid off the amount due to the Bank of Maharashtra Ltd.

"Janata" In Gujerati

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A declaration for "Janata", a Gujarat weekly and an organ of the Socialist Party, has been filed by Mr. Yahyabhai Lokhandwala in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. The paper will be edited by an editorial board consisting of Mr. Ashoka Mehta, Mr. Thakorebhai Shah and Mr. Yahyabhai Lokhandwala. Its first issue will be out on June 15.

Results Of The Sydenham College Diploma Exam.

The following candidates have passed the Sydenham College Diploma Examinations in Accountancy and Secretarial Practice held in April, 1947:—

7. Mr. H. R. Joshi, 8. Mr. R. N. Mangalvedhekar, 9 A. K. Murdeshwar, 10. Mr. R. Mani, 17. Mr. N. D. Rege, 18. Mr. K. J. Varghese.

The following candidates have passed the Sydenham College Diploma Examination in Secretarial Practice only held in April, 1947:—

1. Mr. Y. P. Beri, 32. Miss J. J. Driver, 37. Mr J B Jayawant.

ASSISTANCE TO EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned, for a further period of one year, the continuance of the scheme for assistance to the educated unemployed to set up in business or to start or develop industries.

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned the continuance till March 31, 1948, of the scheme for the grant of loans and subsidies to artisans for the purchase of tools and appliances.

BAN ON GUJARATI POETS LIFTED

The Government of Bombay has cancelled the order of forfeiture of the publications in Gujarati entitled "Purna Swarajya Sangram Git", published by Kirchand S. Kothari, Satyagraha Chhavni, Wadhwan Camp and "Rashtriya Ran Gito" published by Shrilal M. Bhatt and Vasantrai C. Thakur, Joint Secretaries, Navajivan Sangh, Bombay 2.

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Sunrise: 6-12 a.m. Sunset: 7-01 p.m.
Nightide: 08-24, 21-01.
Lowtide: 02-44, 14-28.

Municipal Schools Committee, 3 p.m. (B. T.).

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30, p.m (B. T.).

Today's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Soul Development" is the subject of a short talk to be followed by Questions and Answers, today (Wednesday) evening, at 6-15 at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

ZARATHUSHTRA'S DISA CELEBRATION: Today (Wednesday), at Petit Fasali Atashkadeh, New Marine Lines, at 5-15 p.m., Jashan Ceremony and at 6-15 p.m. Dasturji Framroze Bode, will deliver a lecture on "Holy Zarathushtra the World Prophet".

INDIAN PEOPLE'S THEATRE ASSOCIATION: General Body Meeting today to pay their respects to the late Damayanti Sahani, at Deodhar Hall, Opp Opera House, at 7 p.m.

KANARA BROTHERHOOD: Annual General Meeting in the Hall of the Brotherhood, R. L. Trust Building near Opera House, Tram Terminus, Girgaon, on Friday, (2nd May).

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Lecture on 'Sokam Thavirtha Chol' by Mr. K. Sundarasan at the Sangham Premises at 8-30 p.m.

ALL-INDIA EXPORTERS' ASSOCIATION: The Committees of the All-India Exporters' and All-India Importers' Associations gave a luncheon party to Mr. A. D. Ashar, India Trade Commissioner Designate to Australia, at the Cricket Club of India on Tuesday.

RAYMOND WOOLLEN MILLS ANNUAL SPORTS.

The Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd. annual sports came off on Sunday, at the Mills' sports ground at Thana. The sport grounds were decorated with festoons and the whole presented a gala appearance. The mill-hands and labourers were present in great numbers as also distinguished visitors from Thana and Bombay.

Lala Kailashpat Singhania, Chairman of the Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., presided over the functions.

There were many interesting events such as wrestling, musical chair for women workers, and variety entertainment by children from Mills' Schools.

SRI THYAGARAJA SABHA.

The 15th Annual General Body Meeting of Sri. Thyagaraja Sabha, Matunga was held on Sunday last, at King George School, Dadar. After the adoption of the report and accounts, for the previous year, the following office bearers were elected for the ensuing year.

Mr. P. V. Raghaviah—President, Mrs. Gowri Sarma—Vice President, Messrs. A. S. Rama Rao and K. Sundarasan—Hon. Secretaries, and five other members to the Committee.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Lady Colville, accompanied by Miss Colville, visited a Children's Books Exhibition organised by the Indian Institute of Art in Industry at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

Lt.-General Sir Reginald and Lady Savory left Government House.

The Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Lady Colville, visited the waterworks at Vihar Lake.

BOMBAY MINISTERS' TOURS

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour, Government of Bombay will leave for Ahmedabad today and return to Bombay on Thursday (May 1). Mr. Nanda will fly to Delhi the same day and be back in Bombay on Tuesday (May 6).

Tributes To Late Prof. Bari

The Publicity Officer, Nationalist Centres, Bombay writes:—

Eloquent tributes to the memory of Prof. Abdul Bari were paid at a meeting of Nationalist Muslim workers held at Mominpura, Madanpura on Monday last.

Haji Babullah Saheb presided.

Mr. Adam Adil and Mr. Azis Hasan Baqai, Editor, the 'Hurriyat' Delhi, speaking referred to the various aspects of Prof. Bari's public life. It was pointed out that Prof. Bari was one of those whom future India would remember with utmost reverence and respect. He was a martyr in a real sense of the term and an outstanding example of simple living and high-thinking. He loved the poor and served the oppressed and the down-trodden. Though educationally, intellectually and culturally he was far superior, he never thought of raising himself materially above his fellow beings. He remained poor till the last days of his life.

Mr. Esmail Ansari proposed a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Bombay Ban On "The Strange Woman"

The film entitled "The Strange Woman" produced by the United Artists of United States of America has been declared to be an uncertified film in the whole of the Province of Bombay.

TODAY ON RADIO

WEDNESDAY, April 30.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Swar Kalika (by D'Amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Pannalal Ghosh (Bansari) 8-45 Gulab Bai (Bijapur) (Bhavgeet) 9-0 Bangar Bai (Hyderabad) (Asawari). 12 p.m. Variety programme (H) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Halke Phulke Gane 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 Yeshwantrai Purohit (Bhimpalas) 4-50 Sheikh Chand (Nagpur) (Ghazal Abid) 5-0 Pannalal Ghosh (Bansari) 5-15 P. N. Barve (Wardha) (Saraswat) 5-45 Topic of Day 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Sushama Divetia (Gujarati Geet Kolak) 6-30 Gulab Bai (Bhavgeet) 6-45 Sheikh Chand (Naat Altaf) 7-0 P. N. Barve (Abhogi Kanada) 7-30 Review of films shown during the month by Habib Tanvir (H) 7-45 Abhang and Gawlan 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Reading from own poems (by Fakrd Mathri) 8-45 Feature written by Anant Kanekar 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Across the Atlantic (Talk by Prof. K. Menon) 10-0 Yeshwantrai Purohit (Mathsum) 10-30 Bangar Bai (Hyderabad) (Khayal, Vilambit and Drut).

Weather News For Farmers

Forecast till Thursday morning:—Rainless weather.

Outlook for further 4 days:—Isolated showers may occur in the Bombay Karnatak.

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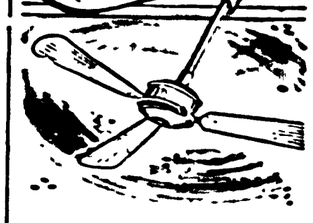

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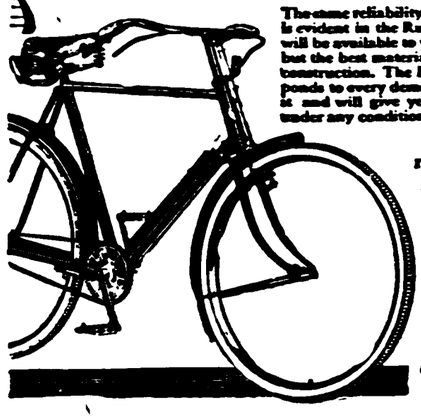

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WEATHER CHART

POONA, April 29, (A. P. I.): Following is the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours recorded at 09-00 hours (I. S. T.), on 29th April, 1947, and departure from normal from April, 1947:—

Ahmedabad 101 75 0 1.0 plus 1.0, Ahmednagar 101 74 0 1.9 plus 1.0, Akola 106 75 0 0.1 minus 0.1, Allahabad 102 69 0 0 minus 0.1, Aurangabad 102 83 0 0.8 plus 0.1, Bangalore nil 73 0 0.3 minus 1.2, Belgaum 97 68 0 1.4 minus 0.1, Bhopal 99 73 0 0.2 P. Bhuj 102 72 0 0 minus 0.1. BOMBAY 88 77 0 2.0 plus 2.0, Calcutta 97 82 0 0.4 minus 1.2, Colombo 88 75 0 5.5 minus 3.8, Delhi 95 65 0 0 minus 0.3, Gulbarga 105 81 0 0 0.6 minus 0.2. Honavar 89 80 0 2.1 —, Hyderabad (Dn) 104 83 0 0.1 minus 1.1, Hyderabad (Sd.) 106 74 0 0 minus 0.1, Indore 97 70 0 0 plus 0.3, Jaipur 97 62 0 0 minus 0.2, Karachi 97 79 0 0 minus 0.1, Lahore 95 65 0 0 minus 0.1, Lucknow 100 69 0 0 minus 0.2, Madras 97 81 0 1.0 plus 0.4, Mangalore 89 81 0 3.0 plus 1.6, Marmagao 86 79 0 1.1 minus 0.2, Nagpur 106 82 0 0 minus 0.1, Ootacamund 75 51 0 9.3 plus 6.5, Pachmarhi 99 73 0 0.3 minus 0.1, Peshawar 92 59 0 0 minus 1.7, Poona 100 65 0 1.2 plus 0.6, Quetta 78 46 0 0 minus 1.0, Rajkot 102 71 0 2.2 plus 2.2, Rawalpindi 92 62 0 0 minus 1.9, Sholapur 107 75 0 0.3 minus 0.2, Simla 55 39 0.1 0.3 minus 1.0, Srinagar 71 42 0 0.4 minus 3.2.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Even as decent social order cannot be built out of slaves, a world of commonwealth cannot be composed of slave nations.

—Radhakrishnan.

The Bombay Chronicle

HOPES & FEARS

Yesterday morning's papers contained two very significant items of news. One was the announcement made by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly, at its resumed sitting that "the House must be prepared not only for a division of India but a division of some provinces and for this the Assembly may have to draw up a Constitution based on such a division". The other item was the Press Note issued from the Viceroy's House that one of the purposes of the appointments of Lord Ismay and Sir Eric Mieville to the Viceroy's staff was to enable personal contact to be made between the Viceroy and the British Government at regular intervals and that Lord Isamy was leaving for London on Friday next, in the first of these visits to report on the discussions His Excellency the Viceroy has been having over the past month with representative Indian leaders. Dr. Rajendra Prasad's announcement and Lord Ismay's visit, put together, may be interpreted to mean that the conversations which Lord Maantbatten has held with leaders of political parties recently, have led to the conclusion that the only way in which the British Government's decision to relinquish authority in June 1948 is to transfer it to a divided India. If this interpretation is correct, nothing could be more tragic and unfortunate for this country and its people. The fact that Mr. Jinnah has not yet summoned a meeting of the Working Committee of the League to consider the invitation of the Congress for discussion and that Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan, in a recent statement, declared the Constituent Assembly as being "dead beyond resurrection" supports this interpretation. Nevertheless, we still hope against hope that the dread possibility of a division of the country will be avoided and the Cabinet Mission's Scheme, which is a happy compromise between the two conflicting aims of a divided and a united India, will be implemented. We, therefore, welcome the decision of the Constituent Assembly to adjourn consideration of the report of the Union Powers Committee to its next session to be held in June or July next. As Sir Gopalaswamy Ayyangar said, it would be known definitely by that time whether the Muslim League representatives would attend the Assembly or not, that is whether both the Congress and the League would agree to the carrying out of the Cabinet Mission's Scheme in its entirety without any reservation on the part of either of them. If, unfortunately, the League decides to have nothing to do with the Assembly and insists on having Pakistan of some sort, irrespective of whether it would be harmful to the Muslims themselves as well as to the country, the entire character of the Constituent Assembly will be altered.

Referring to the possibility of two or more independent States emerging as the outcome of the conversations between the Viceroy and party leaders, Sir Gopalaswamy Ayyangar said that it might become necessary to deviate from the rigid formality of the Cabinet Mission's statement and that, perhaps, it might be necessary to consider afresh and thoroughly examine the relations between the Union and the units as regards the exercise of legislative and administrative powers. Assuming that the League insists on the partitioning of the country, deviation from the rigid formality of the Cabinet Mission's scheme will not only be inescapable but will also be desired by the units themselves in the interests of national solidarity and efficiency. For the comparative weak Union Centre envisaged by the Cabinet Mission was rendered necessary in order to placate the League which was obsessed by the fear of majority domination. It is, however, possible that, while the provincial units may agree to the Union Centre assuming more and wider powers than those contemplated by the Cabinet Mission, the Indian States or a section of them may not easily do so. But, we have no doubt, when a deviation is made from the rigid formality of the Cabinet Mission's Scheme—and this deviation can only be made, if at all, by general consent—the resulting constitution will be one which will satisfy the essential requirements of every unit and, at the same time, contribute to the maximum efficiency and strength of the Union. As Dr. Rajendra Prasad said: "Whatever the nature of the constitution that may have to be drafted, whether for one undivided India or only for part of it we shall see to it that it gives satisfaction to all coming under its jurisdiction." For such a constitution to be drafted it is necessary that those who are entrusted with the Task should be imbued with the spirit which inspired Sir B. L. Mitter, Dewan of Baroda State, when he stated in the Constituent Assembly on Monday: "We are at one with you in that the Indian Union should be strong at the Centre so that India may hold her head high in the comity of nations. We do not believe in isolated independent existence which can only weaken the Union. We have come in a spirit of wholehearted co-operation and not in a spirit of securing special privileges at the cost of the Union". It was the same spirit which inspired the memorable words of Sir T. Vijayaraghavachari, Dewan of Udaipur State: "My feeling is that though we may come from different provinces and States we are not here on behalf of any part of India. We are all members of India. It is in that spirit that I feel certain we shall do our work here—not on behalf of any parochial interest or any sectional interest, but on behalf of the interests of the one nation of India." Sardar Panikkar, Prime Minister of Bikaner State, referring to the comparative small number of States which had so far sent their representatives to the Assembly, stated a profound truth when he said: "In the co-operation between representatives of States and provinces which begins to-day we can happily look forward to the new India". We trust the splendid lead given by these Dewans of three important States as well as by the Maharajah of Cochin, the assurance given by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in his recent statement and the speech made by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru in the Constituent Assembly on Monday will bring home to ruling heads of all other States the urgency from the country's point of view and the gain from their own point of view of entering the Constituent Assembly without delay.

Frankly Speaking

Impressing Mountbatten

Fifty thousand people from different cities and towns of the Province, from the tribal areas and from the Punjab side of the border did not gather in Peshawar for a political demonstration before the Viceroy as if inspired to it spontaneously and simultaneously. There is, of course, no objection to arranging for and staging such a demonstration. But those who, realising the significance of the Vicereal visit thought it would be a clever idea to impress Lord Mountbatten with a big parade, were rather palpably smart. That sort of thing cannot be put across with or without the assistance of officials and even the Governor. It was easy enough for the Khudai Khidmatgars to stage a bigger demonstration. And, as Mr. Mehrchand Khanna said at a Press Conference, Sir Olaf Caroe knew it—and even desired it—and appreciated the decision of their leaders to refrain from doing any such thing during the Viceroy's visit in order that he may do his job unembarrassed and undisturbed.

Duty Of Officialdom

We hope Sir Olaf Caroe told Lord Mountbatten about it. The Viceroy was of course, right in showing himself to the crowd, but he does not seem to have been influenced by it. In any case he has convinced Dr. Khan Sahib of his own 'bona fides' to which the Frontier Premier pays a tribute when he says: "If anybody can deliver the goods to Indians, it is the present Viceroy." The Congress Ministry and the Khudai Khidmatgars want absolutely nothing from Lord Mountbatten except a just and impartial appraisal of the situation free from prejudices which, in the case of that Province, seek obscure realities and override constitutional obligations. The Viceroy has now returned from his tour. Can it now be expected that the Khan Sahib Ministry will be allowed to function as it is its right and duty to function and receive the full co-operation of the officials and the Governor to which it has always been entitled?

Mr. Marshall's Criticisms

While making a forthright criticism of Soviet attitude at the Moscow Conference and holding the Soviet Union responsible for the failure of the Conference, Mr. George Marshall, the United States Secretary of State, has tried in his nation-wide broadcast to find optimistic feature in it at least for the future. It was a good thing, he said, because "the critical differences were for the first time brought into the light and now stand clearly defined so that in future negotiations, we can start with a knowledge of exactly what the issues are that must be settled". Moreover, Mr. Marshall also saw hope in Generalissimo Stalin's observation to him that "compromises are possible on all the main questions." All this is right so far as it goes. But the tragic difficulty is that a Big Power understanding is a matter of urgent necessity and brooks not even a moment's delay if disaster is to be avoided. He himself, as the report of the broadcast says, "warned, however, that disintegrating forces were becoming evident in Europe and that the patient was sinking while the doctors deliberated" And, he should have added, disagreed. Incidentally, Mr. Marshall spoke like a partisan in the disagreement when he blamed Russia exclusively, thus exonerating the others. The failure was due to all of them. And that must be realised and accepted—and quickly too—if the sinking patient is to be saved.

Alexander's Plea

It was a nice and friendly speech which Mr. A. V. Alexander delivered the other day at the Indian Students' Hostel in London. And we have no doubt that India will appreciate his sentiments. As to his assurance that "we have been hundred per cent sincere", it has already been accepted and acknowledged by Indian leaders, led by Mahatma Gandhi himself. There have been barriers and bitterness during the period, under which India suffered Britain's imperialistic domination. But when India achieves her freedom in June 1948, an entirely new era will open, in which the past, which is already being forgotten, will be wiped out. The future relations can and, we hope, will be based on complete goodwill and friendship between the two countries and peoples, closer than the normal relations between two countries. But that relationship will not, we are afraid, arise from membership of the British Commonwealth. There can be no possibility of India remaining in the British Commonwealth. The resolution that India would be a sovereign republic was not unanimously passed by the Constituent Assembly as a result of some hasty sentimentalism. It was the outcome of a considered realisation of India's position and India's future possibilities. And, in any case, no Britisher however good a friend of India he may be, can ask any self-respecting coloured people or country to accept freely membership in a family of which, the white Union of South Africa is a distinguished and much-admired and much-respected member.

Treasures From The Desert

SYDNEY, April 29. (Reuter): An ambulance driver, John F. Johnson arrived in Sydney with 2,000-year-old vases recovered from the ruins of an ancient city on the edge of the Gobi Desert on the route taken by Marco Polo when he crossed the desert in search of Kublai Khan.

Johnson told "the Sydney Sun" that he was given the vases by a New Zealander named Alley who told him that at the spot where they were found, he saw many more art treasures of a Ming Dynasty of China." The treasures are buried in the ruins of the old city on the edge of Gobi Desert. Alley occasionally goes out and digs them up. The city died when water dried up, Johnson said.

The vases are on their way to the New Zealand Museum.

Johnson was an ambulance driver in a Quaker organisation in China when he drove some Chinese to a new year festival of Mongolians and Tibetians on the edge of the Gobi Desert.

There, he said, in a temple roofed with gold he saw "the living Buddha" a lad of 12 surrounded by 3,000 Lamas.

Schemes For Developing Fishing Industry

BOMBAY, April 27.

"Though the Government of Bombay issued a Press Note in July last asking for suggestions from various fishermens' co-operative bodies and others with the idea of formulating a definite programme for the development of the fishing industry in this province, on account of the postal strike prevailing at the time, those from the mofussil could not respond to the Government appeal", says Mr. H. R. Joshi, Hon. Secretary, N. Kanara Fisheries Development Committee, in the course of a statement to the Press. The statement further says:

"As a result, the Hon. Minister for Fisheries and Industries, it seems, merely endorsed the plans and schemes formulated by the Director of Fisheries, and some few organisations from Bombay City and Thana. Of the 600-mile coast line of Bombay, N. Kanara coast abounds in sardines and other kinds of rich fish. The public may be aware that large quantities of fish and fish manures are being exported from that area annually, and the fish industry needs all aid for further development.

"It is recumbent on the Popular Ministry now to issue a Press Note once again calling upon the mofussil fishermen's organisations to put up suggestions for short term schemes calculated for greater production and better distribution of fish to augment food supplies, and to ameliorate the socio-economic condition of the fisher-folk in the province".

Stalin's 'Compromise' Call Relaxes U.S.-Soviet Tension

Opens Door To Less Acrimonious Period Of Peace Talks

WASHINGTON, April 29. (Reuter): Some relaxation of the tension hanging over United States-Soviet relations was hoped for in diplomatic circles here to-day as result of the Secretary of State, George Marshall's radio disclosure that Generalissimo Stalin had told him in Moscow, "compromises were possible" writes Paul Scott Rankine, Reuter's correspondent.

Interest in M. Stalin's statement to "have patience and not become pessmistic" has tended to overshadow here Mr. Marshall's recapitulation of the examples of the Soviet delegate Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov's intransigence on some major issues of the conference, partly because there was little else in Mr. Marshall's speedy press despatches from Moscow day by day.

Several other points are being emphasised here to justify the contention that this intervention of M. Stalin's may open the door to a less acrimonious period of Soviet-American peace discussions and better relations in general.

Firstly, diplomats recall a number of occasions at international conferences, notably the first United Nations Conference at San Francisco when M. Stalin has stepped in with compromises to end the stalemate created by M. Molotov's well-known iron-like intransigence.

Secondly, according to the tone of M. Stalin's statement to Mr. Marshall, he not only appeared to have taken the initiative in offering compromises, but placed himself in the position of superior aloofness to his own delegation as well as to that of the United States.

Thirdly, the "hopeful" character of Soviet press comment on the results of the conference as reported here indicates acceptance of M. Stalin's rather than M. Molotov's view of the conference issues.

U. S. EAGER TO COMPROMISE.

Diplomatic observers also pointed to the indications on Mr. Marshall's part that the United States were also eager for reconciliation. Implicit in his declaration that the United States could not compromise on "great principles" was the inference that they might be willing to compromise on practical details if Russia were willing to do the same.

Particularly noticeable was Mr. Marshall's omission of the reference to the chief current subject—of countries threatened by external Communist pressure—and his avoidance of any of the belligerent references to "totalitarian expansion" which have been appearing in official speeches during Mr. Marshall's absence in Moscow.

This does not mean that there is any growth of support here, As a result of the speech, for what would be called further "appeasement" or "concessions" to Russia, United States official circles contend that all concessions possible were made at Yalta, Teheran and Potsdam. Mr. Marshall's report has, however, evoked a feeling of relief that the issues have been clarified and it has been made clear to the Russians that the United States has taken a stand, endorsed by the President and leaders of both the parties in Congress, from which M. Stalin himself knows that the United States cannot and will not retreat.

REACTIONS TO MARSHALL'S SPEECH.

NEW YORK, April 29. (Reuter): New York newspapers to-day featured Generalissimo Stalin's belief that compromises were possible in the German peace treaty talks when they reported the overnight speech of the United States Secretary of State, Mr. George Marshall, quoting the Russian leader.

The "New York Times" in a five-column headline, said "Stalin expects compromise to effect peace."

The "New York Herald Tribune" declared "Marshall says Stalin hopeful Big-Four can work out peace pact". In an editorial the "New York Times" said that it was convinced that the American people will stand behind Mr. Marshall in the policy he outlined. It added "M. Stalin's statement to Mr. Marshall should foreshadow a great spirit of co-operation on the part of Russia. There is room for such a change if as we must hopefully assume, M. Stalin honestly desires a world in which all nations can prosper in safety and peace".

The "New York Herald Tribune" in an editorial said "There is no mistaking the firmness with which Mr. Marshall in his blunt-languaged report declares America's position and rejects any further compromises based on misleading evasions of the real differences involved.

U. P. A. adds:

Senate Democratic leader Alben Barkley keynoted early congressional reaction to Marshall's report by hailing the speech as "very frank and a very comprehensive outline of the situation as he found it in Moscow."

"In my opinion Marshall upheld the position of the United States with rare ability, dignity and poise," Barkley said.

Other senators and representatives —Democrats and Republicans alike—echoed Barkley's statement.

All agreed that Marshall made a comprehensive and detailed and informative report on the Moscow Conference of the Big Four foreign ministers.

Senator Claude Pepper, a recent critic of the administration's anti-Communist Greco-Turkish aid programme, said, however, that the Marshall report made it clear that "if we are to make any progress towards the solution of differences which presently divide the United States and the Soviet Union, all of us have got to approach the decision from the spirit of compromise."

BEVIN BACK IN BRITAIN

LONDON, April 29. (Reuter): The British Foreign Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, landed to-day at the London airport from Berlin, on his return from the Four-Power talks at Moscow.

"I am not unduly pessimistic, neither am I optimistic" he said on his arrival. "I ask the British people to have patience. We shall reconcile our differences".

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Prohibition In Hinduism II

Sir,—This joyous atmosphere of free living and drinking pervades classical Sanskrit literature also, down to the 14th century. The plays of Kalidasa and Bhasa, the 'Clay-Cart' even the Buddhist play 'Nagananda', and many others refer to drinking and revelling in taverns, etc. In his epic 'Raghuvamsha' Kalidasa repeatedly refers to liquor drinking by Kings of the Solar Race, their wives, and their soldiers. In the 'Kumara-Sambhava he depicts the god Shiva himself as coaxing the goddess Parvati to drink liquor on their bridal night. According to all these Sanskrit (and also the ancient Tamil) classics one of the stock charms of ladies of high birth is to have mouths smelling of liquor. This literary testimony is supported by foreign travellers to India, from the Greeks downwards. To mention only two, the 'Periplus' records the import of Italian, Laodikean and Arabian wines at Broach; and Hiouen-Tsang says that King Harsha's soldiers went into battle fortified by liquor.

From indigenous historical records we find that salt and liquor were always Government monopolies, or important sources of revenue. The Pallavas taxed toddy; the Rashtrakutas taxed brewers; Vijayanagara had a brewing tax, and also taxes on toddy and salt and prostitution; under the Ballala of Karnatak, liquor excise was an important source of revenue, the Chief Toddy Drawer was a privileged friend of the King, and the Billavars (toddy tappers) were also a privileged class; in Gujarat, as even Jaina poems and plays show, taverns abounded down to the 14th century; and the Chavda Kings were notorious drunkards. This tradition of drinking in general, and to excess among the rulers, nobles and soldiers, has come down to the 18th century. The historian Bhimsen bewails (as pointed out by Sir J. Sarkar) the havoc played by drink among the Kayasth and Kshatri soldiers in Aurangzeb's army. "Every one drinks except myself and the Chief Qazi", bitterly complained the ascetic Emperor. But says Manucci the Chief Qazi was daily drinking distilled liquor secretly purveyed by Manucci himself.

The highest medical authorities of Ayurveda firmly believed in the therapeutic benefits of good wine properly drunk. The oldest of these, the Rishi Charaka, enumerates all the evils attributable to drink, traces them to unwise drinking, and in a remarkable eulogy concludes that if drunk wisely, wine is embrosia, an elixir of life, a solace to unhappy people in this world full of woes. All later medical works support this opinion more or less.

One reason why in post-vedic, especially medieval, times liquor played so important a part in society and was also a sacrament, was the pervasive influence of the Tantric cult of Shaktism. Intimately connected with Shiva worship, perhaps the oldest Indian cult, was the mystic and secret cult of his consort as Devi or Shakti cult has profoundly influenced Kali, and especially Shakti. This Hindu religious thought and practice during the last 1500 years, and some scholars go to the length of saying, as N. D. Mehta, that, Shaktism is the very "life nerve of the Hindu religion." And liquor forms the most important sacrament in the worship of Shakti. Himself a Nagar, Mehta stoutly champions the ritual use of liquor, and claims that most Nagars of Gujarat, etc. have always been, openly or secretly, Shakti worshippers. He refers to the Sura drinking ladies of Ahichchhatra and says that perhaps they were ancestresses of the Nagars themselves. Bhattacharya in his 'Hindu Castes' says that most Brahmins in Bengal, Bihar and the Punjab are 'mild' Shaktas. Any how, liquor has always been used in domestic worship of Shakti and also in public worship at all temples of the goddess,—in Bengal, in Gujarat (as at Ambaji Taranga), in Maharashtra (as at Tuljapur), etc. In Kashmir Shaivism liquor is ordained as a sacrament. Bhang is copiously used to day in the worship of Shiva himself who also the patron deity of Ganja addicts; and the third popular deity of Shiva's household, Ganapati, must be worshipped with all the three kinds of Sura according to the lawgiver Vajnavalkya.

If there has been revulsion of feeling, at any rate among Brahmins and Banias, against public drinking, it is primarily due, at least in Gujarat, to Islamic influence from the 14th century onwards, and secondarily, to the spread of Vaishnavism about a century later. A Gujarati Muslim, writing in the 'Forbes Sabha' quarterly, has shown from the writing of Abu Safa Umar Shibli, how in the 14th Centry, the Gujaratis were deterred from buying and selling liquor by the severe enforcement of Islamic sanctions.

The true Hindu idea of abstinence is summed up by Manu in a famous verse: "na mamsa—bhakshane dosho, na madye na cha maithune; pravrittiresha bhutanam nivittistu mahaphala". i.e., "there is no sin in flesh eating nor in liquor drinking, nor in carnal pleasure, for these are man's natural tendencies; but (voluntary) abstinence results in great (spiritual) benefits" If there was any prohibition it was only for Brahmin males, and that again in respect of Sura alone.

In the end, I must make it clear that what I have written above is entirely in the interest of strict historical truth; personally I am almost an abstainer; and I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the liquor trade which I detest.

J. E. SANJANA.

Bombay.

Dairy Colony Scheme

Sir,—The Government of Bombay sometime back announced its five year plan, estimated to cost Rs. 5,00,00,000 for re-organising milk supply. In the plan, there is no mention of any special provision for cow's milk which has been acclaimed by the medical authorities the world over as being much superior to that of buffalo's.

Cow's milk is nearest to human milk in respect of both its fat content (cow's milk 3.6 per cent, human milk 3.9 per cent) and calorific value (cow's 65 and human milk 67 calories per 100 gms.), hence it is admirably suited to feeding children. The most important difference between cow's and buffalo's milk lies in the Vitamin contents. Cow's milk contains as much as 180 international units per 100 gms. of vitamin A, while buffalo's milk contains 162. Also cow's milk contains 17 international units per 100 gms. of vitamin B1 and 2 gms. per 100 gms. of vitamin C, while buffalo's milk has 'no' vitamin B and C.

The Milk Board should arrange for cow's milk to be used in hospitals and for children, and it should be realised once for all that "wherever" cow's milk is available it should be preferred to that of buffalo's milk for human consumption.

Our planners should take a scientific established view into consideration and make the use of cow's milk compulsory at least in hospitals and for children.

To achieve this object, every facility should be given in the new plan for the upkeep of the cow.

DULEEP M. BALARAM.

INDIA'S NATIONAL POWER POLICY

Bhabha's Address To Bombay Rotarians

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. C. H. Bhabha, Minister for Works, Power and Mines, Government of India, speaking at the Rotary Club, Greens to-day enunciated four fundamental objectives of a sound national power policy for India. They are an increased overall production of electricity in the country at very early date, the generation of this power in the most efficient or economic units, the zonal distribution of this power through an integrated system of transmission lines and the development of rural and backward areas.

It was estimated, he said, that the total amount of generated electricity in this country was hardly more than 4,000 million thousand units per annum and the per capita consumption of power here was one of the lowest in the whole world. Nothing was a better index of industrial backwardness than this low consumption of electricity.

The distribution of this power, Mr. Bhabha said, was still more at fault. Over 42 per cent of the total power generated was consumed in Bombay and Calcutta alone. If Ahmedabad and Cawnpore were added to them the figure went upto more than 50 per cent. And it was paradoxical enough that these four cities represented 1.5 per cent of the total population of the whole country. Rural areas were thus completely excluded from the benefits of electricity. Besides, a very small quantity of the total power generated was generated by a disproportionately large number of small concerns. About four or five large companies generated over 50 per cent of the total power production of the country. These were the fundamental defects which had to be taken note of while outlining a sound power policy for this country.

NATIONALISATION—POLICY AND TECHNIQUE.

"It is sometimes mentioned" the Minister for Power said, "that the right Power Policy for this country is nationalisation. I would at once concede that both on economic and social grounds, there is a strong case for State control and, if practicable, State management of key industries, and electricity certainly is a key industry. However, my quarrel is with the attitude of mind which thinks that nationalisation is a policy in itself. According to me, nationalisation is neither a policy nor a programme, any more than private enterprise is. It is merely a technique—a method of organisation and control. Policy is slightly different. It is an amalgam of several objectives and I think it to be of fundamental importance that in enunciation of any policy, the objectives must be as clearly as possible defined and explained in it."

FUNDAMENTAL OBJECTIVES.

Dealing with the fundamental objectives of power policy Mr. Bhabha said that for the increased overall production of power the country would have to depend more and more in future on hydro-electric schemes and only in a few suitable cases on thermo-hydral combinations. The existence of a large number of small systems spread throughout the country each with its own generating plant rendered the evolution of an efficient system of distribution and generation on modern lines well-nigh impossible without acquisation of plenary powers of control over the generation and business arrangements of these various small concerns. There had not been here any attempt for a co-ordinated development of electricity in this country and hence it was necessary to proceed warily. There was sufficient room for private enterprise which must be encouraged though it needed to be controlled at the same time.

ELECTRICITY IN RURAL AREAS.

The development of power in the rural and backward areas did not necessarily mean that electricity would or could be utilised in those areas. Utilisation of electricity there was as much a technological problem as it was a challenge to them to reorganise their economy in the villages so as to enable rural population to be recipients of the blessings of electricity.

For the successful achievement of these objectives two conditions were precedent, Mr. Bhabha said. First, the legislative framework within which generation of electricity took place was of a nature that was conducive to it. Secondly, the supply of technical manpower was augmented as quickly as possible.

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned the continuance of the peripatetic wool-weaving school and its staff for a further period of five years from 1st April 1947, and has increased the amount of stipends from annas 2 per day to Rs. 12 per mensem each.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

Dr. Hugo Hedmar Eckner, former Chief of the Zeppelin Works, left Hamburg on Sunday for America, the German News Service in the British Zone reported. Dr. Eckner is one of 1,000 scientists selected for research in the United States.

* * *

Speaking at the Constituent Assembly, President Rajendra Prasad said, "—while we have accepted the Cabinet Mission's statement of May 16—"

Question, question. They haven't, and the Constituent Assembly is unauthorised, illegal 'ultra vires' and all that sort of thing even though the Honourable the Finance Member did demand the money for its expenses and secured it, too.

* * *

Rajen Babu also called on the Assembly not to be daunted by the immensity of the task, etc., but to "go ahead with faith in ourselves and the country which has sent us."

Sorry to interrupt, but he should say "—and those parts of the country that have sent us."

* * *

Addressing the Assembly on behalf of the participating States, Sardar K. M. Panikkar said of their participation that "any person who declares that it has been due to coercion speaks without knowledge of facts."

This particular accusation, viz., that of ignorance is quite wrong. Of that we are sure.

And Mr. Panikkar should be careful to use the correct word. For instance, "personage" not person.

* * *

"It will", Sardar Panikkar added, "not be in the wisdom of things to talk of coercion of one part by the other."

But unless he has little knowledge of well-known facts he ought to realise that it's only in the wisdom of things for the Honourable the Third Part to talk of it.

* * *

The Viceregal communique from Peshawar referring to the Viceroy's appearance at Cunningham Park explains that a crowd of 50,000 Muslim Leaguers had assembled there.

What in military parlance would be called "a demonstration in force."

Our only disappointment is that the performance—or parade?—was not headed by Sardar Abdur—sorry, by Mr. Firoz Khan Noon.

* * *

But the parade has proved the Reality of the Frontier political situation as nothing else could.

Indeed, even sceptics and scoffers must now admit that the League represents the N.W.F.P. people as against Congress in the proportion of 50,000 to 0.

* * *

The Jewish Agency has decided upon the boycott of the U.N. Session unless it, the Agency, "is seated as a delegation in the General Assembly."

We endorse the decision 100 per cent. It is absurd, in fact, horribly outrageous to discuss the future destiny of a country without participation in the discussion by representatives of the people who own it.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS EXHIBITION

A Review

It has been like a visit to a fairy land for the little Bombayites who are coming in their hundreds to the Children's Books Exhibition sponsored by the Indian Institute of Art in Industry at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall. From morning till evening children of all classes and age groups are seen deeply engrossed in reading books and studying pictures.

On a closer observation, one finds that youngsters who can read, like readily to story books while those who are too small to grapple with the IRS are drawn to pictures done in bold lines and gay bright colours. English books in particular appear to be more popular with them than the other ones in Indian languages. Surely, one can't accuse the innocent souls of being intellectual snobs on that score! Their preference is due to the obvious fact that the English publications are "attractive in get up and abound in beautiful pictures" well-illustrating the subject matter. And to think that the tiny scholars unanimously told me so!

Here's a point for serious consideration by our artists, authors and publishers who are the main pillars of the book-industry in our country. During the war years, the book-industry received a great fillip in India as the supply of foreign publications was very meagre. But with the post-war influx of foreign publications, the men in this important industry will have to do their best to maintain their position in the market. With the programme of nationwide literacy campaign, the industry has before it a great future.

Going round the stalls in the Exhibition one could say that the Indian exhibits could stand comparison with the ones from America, France and Norway. Yet one has to admit that the former could not be said to be representative of the class of children's books produced in India so far

The Institute Of Art In Industry has done a good deed by the little citizens' in holding the first exhibition of this sort at a time when publishing firms are increasing in numbers every day. The youngsters have given their verdict; it is now for the authors, artists and publishers and also the Government, to act up to it by providing good book to suit the purse as well!

LEELA JOG.

Racial Theories Not To Decide Citizenship Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

the Constitution making these rights justiciable; the right of the citizen to be protected in certain matters is a special feature of the American Constitution and the more recent democratic constitutions. In the portion of the Constitution Act, dealing with the powers and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, suitable and adequate provision will have to be made to define the scope of the remedies for the enforcement of these fundamental rights. These remedies have been indicated in general terms in Clause 22 of the report.

"Clause 20 of the statement of May 16, 1946, contemplates the possibility of distributing fundamental rights between the constitutions of the Union, the Groups, if any, and the Units. We are of the opinion that fundamental rights of the citizens of the Union would have no value if they differed from Group to Group or from Unit to Unit or are not uniformly enforceable. We recommend that the rights set out in this report be incorporated in the Constitution so as to be binding upon all authorities, whether of the Union or the Units.

FREE TRADE THROUGHOUT UNION

"Clause 10 deals with the freedom, throughout the Union, of trade, commerce and intercourse between the citizens. In dealing with this clause, we have taken into account the fact that several Indian States depend upon internal customs for a considerable part of their revenue and it may not be easy for them to abolish such duties immediately on the coming into force of the Constitution Act. We, therefore, consider that it would be reasonable for the Union to enter into agreements with such States, in the light of their existing rights, with a view to giving them time, up to a maximum period to be prescribed by the Constitution, by which internal customs could be eliminated and complete free trade established within the Union.

"We have made a special provision in regard to full faith and credit being given to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings by the Union in every Unit and for the judgments and orders of one Unit being enforced in another Unit. We regard this provision as very important and appropriately falling within the scope of fundamental rights.

"Clause 2 lays down that all existing laws, regulations, notifications, custom or usage in force within the territories of the Union inconsistent with the fundamental rights shall stand abrogated to the extent of such inconsistency. While in the course of our discussions and proceedings we have kept in view the provisions of existing Statute Law, we have not had sufficient time to examine in detail the effect of this clause on the mass of existing legislation. We recommend that such an examination be undertaken before this clause is finally inserted in the Constitution.

SARDAR'S NOTE

In a note to the President of the Constituent Assembly covering the report Sardar Patel said:

"We attach great importance to the constitution making these rights justifiable and that in the portion of the constitution act dealing with the powers and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court suitable and adequate provision will have to be made to define the scope of the remedies for the enforcement of the fundamental rights." He emphasized that the rights would have to be respected in all units of the Union as otherwise they would have no value.

The fundamental rights contained in the report are equality to all persons regardless of religion, race, caste or sex and consequent to the recognition of such equality the report says that untouchability in any form should be abolished.

Other rights include freedom of speech, assembly, association, movement, acquisition or property and occupation; prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour; freedom of religion and of worship but the prohibition of forcible conversion, protection of the cultural and religious rights of minorities: habeas corpus and the right to constitution remedies.

KUNZRU DIFFERS

Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru said the report included certain matters which could not be included in fundamental rights and dealt with some fundamental rights which were not strictly justiciable.

Giving an instance of the former Pandit Kunzru referred to clause ten in the report which provides for freedom of interstate commerce This could not be included, he said among fundamental rights as it was a matter which impinged directly on the rights of the provinces. It might be dealt with when considering the powers of the union and the provinces.

Pandit Kunzru then gave two instances where "matters which could hardly be called justiciable had been included among justiciable fundamental rights "in the report. Clause eight referring to freedom of speech, right of assembly etc. had been fringed in by safeguards. No doubt these safeguards were considered necessary everywhere in the world. But it was wellknown that these safeguards practically made the above mentioned rights non-justiciable. You might confer general rights on the citizens of India but if these rights were to be surrounded by restrictions then such rights would cease to be justiciable.

The Provinces must have the right to decide what the extent of its population at any time should be. They could not be asked to allow on unlimited influx of immigrants from anotner Province. The case of Assam was an instance. Could anybody now force the Assam Government to allow an unlimited number of people from the neighbouring provinces to enter Assam and settle down there?

NO TIME FOR DETAILED ANALYSIS YET

A number of members.—Dr. Ambedkar, Dr Pattabhi Seetharamayya and Mr. Frank Anthony—pointed out that Pt. Kunzru could not go on detailedly analysing the report at the consideration stage. But Pt Kunzru explained he was merely making general observations and illustrating his points by a few references.

When Dr. Ambedkar pointed out that the proviso to clause eight (E) had made provisions for reasonable restrictions on immigration, Pt. Kunzru said a special interpretation would have to be put on the clause if it was to serve this purpose. Again if the proviso was as wide as Dr. Ambedkar contended, then it could cease to be justiciable.

He submitted there was no particular advantage in considering the report at this stage. It might be considered along with the other fundamental rights which had still to be dealt with by the Fundamental Rights Committee.

Mr. P. R. Thakur said that only justiciable rights should be considered at this stage.

Mr. Somnath Lahiri, the Communist Member, criticised many features of the report and asked why there was no explicit reference to the freedom of the Press. He characterised the report as "fundamental rights from a policeman's point of view and not for a free India." He supported the objections put forward by Pandit Kunzru.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa said that many of the criticisms were untenable because this was mainly an interim report and personal and political rights would have to be elaborated at a future stage.

RANGA REFUTES ALLEGATIONS

Prof. N. G. Ranga refuted the allegation that the report was a "policeman's document." He pointed out how both in Germany and in Russia the liberal fundamental rights provided for in their respective constitutions were utilised by the Nazis and the Communists to build up totalitarianism and dictatorship. The Constituent Assembly must be guided by the experience of those countries and it was their duty to make such provisions which would prevent similar mischief.

PATEL'S REPLY

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel replying to the debate pointed out that the report was not the product of any hapnazard attempts. There were two schools of thought in the Committee which consisted of eminent lawyers and every sentence including punctuation marks had been very critically scrutinised. One school of thought in the Committee considered it advisable to include as many rights as possible which could be made justiciable issues. The other school of thought considered it advisable to restrict fundamental justiciable rights to a few essential issues. Between these two schools of thought there was considerable discussion and a mean was drawn.

It must not be understood, Sardar Patel said, that this report was just an interim report and that the second report would be a bigger or more important report. It could not be in the nature of things that the principal report would be of less importance than the supplementary report. Incidentally the present report had been gone through by three Committees.

Then there was a third school of thought which was absent, Sardar Patel continued. According to that school there should be no police, no jails, there should be complete freedom for lathis and bullets and in fact everybody should be free to do anything he liked. He was not concerned with this school at present.

In drafting the report the Committee went through the fundamental rights provided for in several constitutions. The House, however, was entitled to suggest modifications and as many as 150 amendments had been received within the last ten hours. On general principles there was not much room for discussion and he hoped the House would proceed with the discussion of the clauses.

The House then took up clause by clause discussion of the justiciable fundamental rights.

UNION "CITIZENSHIP"

A debate arose on the definition of "citizenship" and it was decided to ask the President to nominate a small Committee of legal experts to go further into the question.

The original clause moved by Sardar Patel read: "Every person born in the Union or naturalised in the Union according to its laws and subject to the jurisdiction thereof shall be a citizen of the Union", but he said he would accept an amendment (moved by Mr. K. M. Munshi) to add at the end of the clause the following: "further provisions governing Union citizenship may be made by laws of the Union."

The Sardar said it was absolutely necessary that this clause should be passed if the justiciable rights sought to be conferred upon citizens were to be enforceable by law.

Mr. P. Das (Orissa) thought it would not be wise to state that every person born in the Union shall be a citizen of the Union. What about aliens born in the Union? Would they enjoy the same rights and privileges?

ALLADI EXPLAINS

Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer pointed out that this clause had been borrowed from the American constitution. There were two ideas of citizenship—the Continental variety based upon blood and race, which had nothing to do with birth in a particular place and the Anglo-American variety of citizenship which conferred citizenship on a person born in a particular place. The clause under discussion had chosen the latter variety. Even to-day if an Indian was born in America he becomes a citizen of the U.S.A. The question of naturalisation was of course different. The words "subject to the jurisdiction" had been put in the clause to cover cases of children being born to diplomats and such others in the Union. Such children would not get citizenship because they would not be subject to the jurisdiction of the Union.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE

The main principle underlying the clause however, was that if a person was born here he must get citizenship even if he was a foreigner. No doubt there would be difficulties in regard to applying this principle to children born when people were away from the country. But such things would be taken care of by a separate Nationalities Act. The first part of the clause under discussion laid down the fundamental principle that every person born in the Union shall be a citizen. The second part referred to naturalisation, which would be guided by the laws in force. If the principle was departed from, we might find ourselves in difficulties.

PRESIDENT'S DOUBT

The President:—What happens if a child is born to a foreigner who is passing through this country?

Sir Alladi explained that in such cases, the American Supreme Court had ruled that such children would not get citizenship rights. Any attempt to classify all such exceptions in detail at this stage would have made the report very lengthy.

The President: What happens to children born to foreigners who are not merely passing through this country but have been here for some years for trade purposes or in the services?

Sir Alladi said they would have citizenship rights but this by no means meant they should have all the other rights which an Indian might have. For instance they need not be entitled to all the political rights which an Indian might enjoy. The constitution could be so framed, he suggested, as not to concede all the political and other rights to such persons.

Sir Alladi continuing stated the House had to make up its mind whether to follow the birth-principle of the Anglo-American countries or the racial principles governing citizenship in Continental countries.

DEFINE CITIZENSHIP RIGHT

The President: We should define our own citizenship rights (cheers).

Sir Alladi: We cannot of course forget that it would become a problem if our ideas of citizenship are altogether new.

Answering Mr. Anantasayanam Ayyangar, who raised the problem of double nationalities Sir Alladi said these intricate things would have to be dealt with in a separate Nationality Law and it would not be possible to deal with the complications that might arise overnight.

Mr. Ayyangar suggested that the question be thrashed out in detail and taken up for consideration tomorrow.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa said that in respect of aliens, a time limit of 10 or 15 years' residence in the Union should be set before they became entitled to citizenship.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said that the question was whether our idea of nationality should be broadbased or narrow based. The Indians in South Africa were to-day claiming South African nationality because they were born there. The constitution that would ultimately be framed could be revised after a period of 10 years. Further, there was the proviso covering all the difficulties mentioned by the various speakers. How many foreign men and women were coming to India for giving birth to children? (laughter) in this country? To deal with such a small issue, it would not be wise to introduce any racial theories into the question of citizenship.

Justiciable Fundamental Rights

NEW DELHI, April 29 (A. P. I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Constituent Assembly, at this morning's session of the Assembly moved that the interim report of the Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee be taken into consideration.

In a note to the President of the Constituent Assembly covering the report Sardar Patel said:

Sardar Patel continued: "The Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee recommended that the list of fundamental rights should be prepared in two parts, the first part consisting of rights enforceable by appropriate legal process and the second consisting of directive principles of social policy which, though not enforceable in courts, are nevertheless to be regarded as fundamental in the governance of the country. On these latter, we propose to submit a subsequent report: at present, we have confined ourselves to an examination only of the justiciable fundamental rights.

"The Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee was of the opinion that right of the citizen to have redress against the State in a Court of Law shall not be fettered by undue restrictions. That Sub-Committee was not able, however, to draft a suitable formula as the matter requires more investigation than was possible in the time at its disposal. It was also suggested during our deliberations that certain additional Fundamental Rights should be inserted in the constitution. We have not had the time to consider these matters: we shall do so in due course and incorporate any recommendations we may have to make on them in our next report.

More Fundamental Rights

The Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee and the Minorities Sub-Committee were agreed that the following should be included in the list of Fundamental Rights:—

Every citizen, not below 21 years of age, shall have the right to vote at any election to the Legislature of the Union and of any unit thereof, or, where the Legislature is bi-cameral, to the Lower Chamber of the Legislature, subject to such disqualifications on the ground of mental incapacity, corrupt practice or crime as may be imposed, and subject to such qualifications relating to residence within the appropriate constituency as may be required, by or under the Law.

The Law shall provide for free and secret voting and for periodical elections to the Legislature.

The superintendence, direction and control of all elections to the Legislature, whether of the Union or of a Unit, including the appointment of Election Tribunals, shall be vested in an Election Commission for the Union or the Unit as the case may be, appointed, in all cases, in accordance with the Law of the Union.

While agreeing in principle with this clause, we recommend that instead of being included in the list of Fundamental Rights, it should find a place in some other part of the constitution.

Following are the more important justiciable Fundamental Rights contained in the report of the Sub-Committee:—

All existing laws, notifications, regulations, customs or usages in force within the territories of the Union, inconsistent with the rights guaranteed under this part of the constitution, shall stand abrogated to the extent of such inconsistency, nor shall the Union or any Unit make any law taking away or abridging any such right.

Every person born in the Union or naturalised in the Union according to its laws and subject to the jurisdiction thereof shall be a citizen of the Union.

(1) The State shall make no discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste or sex.

(2) There shall be no discrimination against any citizen on any ground of religion, race, caste or sex in regard to

(a) Access to trading establishments, including public restaurants and hotels;

(b) The use of wells, tanks, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of public funds or dedicated to the use of the general public.

There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters of public employment and in the exercise of carrying on of any occupation, trade, business or profession.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent the State from making provision for reservations in favour of classes who in the opinion of the State, are not adequately represented in the public services.

No citizen shall on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth or any of them be ineligible from possessing of property or exercising or carrying on any occupation, trade, business or profession within the Union.

NO SPACE FOR UNTOUCHABILITY

"Untouchability" in any form is abolished and the imposition of any disability on that account shall be an offence.

No heritable title shall be conferred by the Union.

No citizen of the Union and no person holding any office of profit or trust under the State shall, without the consent of the Union Government, accept any present, emoluments, office, or title of any kind from any foreign State.

There shall be liberty for the exercise of the following rights subject to public order and morality or to the existence of grave emergency declared to be such by the Government of the Union or the Unit concerned whereby the security of the Union or the Unit, as the case may be, is threatened:

The right of every citizen to freedom of speech and expression;

The right of the citizens to assemble, peaceably and without arms;

The rights of citizens to form associations or unions;

The right of every citizen to move freely throughout the Union;

The right of every citizen to reside and settle in any part of the Union, to acquire property and to follow any occupation, trade, business or profession:

Provision may be made by law to impose such reasonable restrictions as may be necessary in the public interest, including the protection of minority groups and tribes.

No person shall be deprived of his life, or liberty, without due process of law, nor shall any person be denied the equal treatment of the laws within the territories of the Union subject to regulations by the Law of the Union. Trade, commerce and intercourse among the Units by and between the citizens shall be free.

TARIFF WALLS

Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent any unit from imposing on goods imported from other Units the same duties and taxes to which the goods produced in the Units are subject:

Provided further that no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue by a Unit to one Unit over another.

Traffic in human beings, and forced labour in any form including begar, and involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted are hereby prohibited and any contravention of this prohibition shall be an offence.

No child below the age of 14 years shall be engaged to work in any factory, mine or any other hazardous employment.

ADMINISTRATION OF WELFARE SERVICES

Lady Mountbatten Unfolds New Orientation Of Policy

NEW DELHI, April 29. (A.P.I.): Her Excellency Lady Mountbatten unfolded new orientation of policy in the future administration of health, nursing and general welfare services in India at a conference recently held in the Viceroy's House over which she herself presided.

At this meeting the provinces were represented by the wives of the Governors who assembled at Delhi at that time.

Addressing the conference, Lady Mountbatten emphasised the need for help and guidance towards future adaptation and maximum development of the various services, with a view to the smooth transfer of responsibility, where appropriate, during the coming months. Certain fundamental problems were common to most services and areas, such as:—

(I) The lack of co-ordination among health and social services in India, to overcome which a system of closer liaison ought to be evolved between Central and Provincial Government Departments, particularly health and education, and the various Indian and British sponsored welfare organisations. The formation of Central and Provincial Advisory co-ordinating councils should be considered.

(II) the lack of trained personnel and also volunteers helpers which could only be most affording better working and living conditions for both trained and untrained nurses and other groups of social workers, as well as by stimulating women's interest and developing their sense of responsibility for public service.

(III) Finance, which appeared generally to be a limiting factor in development of the various services.

Lady Mountbatten stated in conclusion that she hoped to convene another meeting later on to which delegates from other Indian welfare organisations would be invited.

POLICE RAID TWO NEWSPAPER OFFICES

Hunt For Facsimile Of Letters From Eastern Pakistan Fortress

CALCUTTA, April 29. (A.P.I.): The offices of the Bharat and Eastern Express were searched to-day by the Assistant Commissioner of Police (South Town) on the strength of a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.

The search, it is stated, was made in connection with the publication in these papers on Sunday last of two facsimile photographs of letters alleged to have been sent from the "Purba Pakistan Killa on the Assam frontier".

The warrant was issued under Sec. 17 of ordinance VI, 1946, which relates to the publication of prejudicial reports. The photographic copies of the facsimile letters together with the blocks were seized.

NEW CALCUTTA MAYOR

Sudhir Chowdhury Elected

CALCUTTA, April 29. (U. P. I.): Mr. Sudhir Chowdhury (Congress) was unanimously elected the Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation today, there being no other candidate. Mr. M. V. Gnough Gavia (Anglo-Indian) was elected the Deputy Mayor defeating against 33 obtained by the League Mr S. M. Tenq (League) by 41 votes against 33 obtained by the League candidate.

PRAGUE, April 29. (Reuter): The International Timber Conference sponsored by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation opened in Marianske Lasne, Czechoslovakia, yesterday, the Czechoslovak News Agency reported today.

Facilities For Consultations

Viceroy Grants Request Of League Leaders In Jail

PESHAWAR, April 29 (A.P.I.): The Viceroy left for Rawalpindi by air this afternoon. He was accompanied by Lady Mountbatten and their daughter, Miss Pamela Mountbatten.

From Rawalpindi the party will visit the village of Kahuta. They will spend the night at Rawalpindi.

His Excellency will fly back to Delhi to-morrow morning.

Lady Mountbatten will visit the refugees camp at Wah and then fly to Dera Ismail Khan and Tank in the Frontier Province which suffered during the recent communal disturbances.

Facilities For League Leaders

In the course of his talks with N.W.F.P. Muslim League leaders at Peshawar yesterday, His Excellency the Viceroy received a request from them that they should all be lodged in one jail so that they could meet together and be free to consult with each other and that a representative or group be allowed on parole to go to Delhi for consultation with Mr. Jinnah, says a Press Note issued from Viceroy's Camp this afternoon.

The Press Note adds His Excellency agreed to their request and asked His Excellency the Governor to make arrangements accordingly.

It is understood that the Muslim League leaders in Peshawar Jail met to-day and discussed the situation arising out of the Frontier Government's recent announcement about the release of political prisoners and their talks with the Viceroy at Government House yesterday.

They are believed to have decided not to call off their civil disobedience movement in the Frontier Province, as their demands are not met by the proposed steps. They are also understood to have expressed full confidence in Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah.

At Khyber Pass

The Viceroy addressed at Landi Kotal a Tribal Jirgah of Maliks (elders) representing all clans of tribesmen inhabiting the Khyber Pass when he visited the historic Pass today. Old memories were revived when His Excellency drove to the rugged and barren Khyber Pass mountains which he had visited some 25 years back.

At Jamrud, the gate of Khyber Pass, local 'Khassadars' presented a guard of honour. His Excellency drove straight to Chartagh in Khyber Hills from where he looked at the distant Afghan Hills and had a view of the Indo-Afghan border and the historic surroundings. From there His Excellency drove to Landi Kotal Camp where about 300 'Maliks' representing the clans of Afridis, Shinwaris, Zakakhel, Malikdin, Sipah, Salmani and Kullaghori, had assembled to welcome the Viceroy to Khyber and placed their demands before him.

Peshawar Talks

The United Press of India says:—

Soon after his arrival in Peshawar the Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, set upon his urgent task of holding consultations with both the Congress and League leaders. It is believed that the general situation in the province with the possible resolution of the present political deadlock in the province came under the purview of these meetings.

At 3-30 p.m. Dr. Khan Saheb, the Premier, along with his three colleagues, Qazi Ataullah, Revenue Minister, Mr. Mehrchand Khanna, Finance Minister and Mohamed Yahya Jan, Education Minister, entered the Government House and went into a conference with the Viceroy. The interview lasted about one hour and a half.

When asked by the United Press of India as to what transpired during his meeting with the Viceroy, Dr. Khan Saheb said that the Viceroy's object in coming here was to see things for himself and be appraised of the current situation and hence the Frontier Ministry talked with him on this subject.

Immediately after the interview of the Frontier Ministers was over, four League leaders, Pir Sahib of Manki Sharif, Khan Abdul Qayum Khan, the Opposition leader in the Frontier Assembly, Khan Samin Jan Khan, President of the Frontier Provincial Muslim League and Pir Abdul Latif of Zakori, M.L.A., were brought from the Central Jail, Peshawar, to the Government House and together with two women representatives they held a prolonged discussion with the Viceroy. Later Nawab Gutubuddin of Tank, Deputy Leader of the Frontier League Assembly Party, joined in the discussions.

League Lie Nailed

Mr. Mehrchand Khanna, Finance Minister, Frontier Government, announced at a Press Conference yesterday that the Khudai Khidmatgar volunteers had been explicitly ordered by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan not to stage any demonstrations of any kind during the visit of the Viceroy here.

This question, the Finance Minister disclosed, had been discussed fully both at the recent meeting of the Cabinet and at the Provincial Workers' Conference at Charsadda. The Governor, he said, particularly invited the Ministers to show their largeheartedness by not staging any demonstrations. Later, at the Workers' Conference, in spite of the consensus of opinion to the contrary, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan finally ordered the workers not to demonstrate in order to avoid any possibility of a clash. The Governor, when informed of this decision, expressed great appreciation, Mr. Khanna said.

But, the Frontier Minister continued, the Muslim Leaguers brought their men not only from the rest of the Province, but parts of the Tribal areas and the Punjab with a view to show to the Viceroy the influence of the Muslim League.

Giving the lie to the Muslim League propaganda that the agitation was only anti-Government, Mr. Mehrchand Khanna asked if that was so, why Hindus and Sikhs had been killed and their property looted and their places of worship desecrated. The Ministry stood on the support of the majority of the Muslim M.L.A.'s not to speak of Hindu and Sikh M.L.A.'s. But not a single attack had been made on Muslims who owed allegiance to the Congress or other anti-League parties.

In conclusion the Frontier Minister said, "Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar in the course of a speech at Haripur recently eulogised the services of the Hazara people. Well, what were the services rendered by them? Massacre of innocent persons, loot, arson and desecration of places of worship?

Experts Prepare 'Quit India' Law

LONDON, April 29 (A.P.A.): Informed sources reported to-day India Office experts were preparing legislation which simultaneously would transfer Britain's power in India to the Indian people and regularise subsequent economic and military relations between the two countries.

The law, designed to supersede the 1935 Government of India Act under which the sub-continent is governed, will be presented to Parliament in the Spring of 1948, the sources said.

The experts' study of the constitutional and economic consequences of India's slated new status was taking place as political activity intensified in the sub-continent.

The scheduled visit of General Lord Ismay Senior Member of the Viceroy's Staff, to London next week-end "could be considered a routine one", other informants said. Although Lord Ismay was expected to give the British Cabinet a firsthand report on the political, economic, strategic and tactical implications of Pakistan, it was certain this visit would be the first of a series.

The informants in reply to a question added it was "quite possible" that Viceroy Mountbatten might return to London to report to the Cabinet "some time before the June 1948 deadline."

"When that happens you can be sure some final agreement will have been reached," they said.

News In Brief

COLOMBO, April 29, (Reuter): Mr. Charles Frost, former Australian Minister of Repatriation, arrived here today with his wife aboard "Orion" to take up his appointment as the Dominion's first Commissioner to Ceylon.

NEW DELHI: Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Miles, Commander-in-Chief, Royal Indian Navy will proceed to the United Kingdom on deputation for approximately three weeks, leaving Delhi on April 29 1947, it is announced by Naval Headquarters (India).

CANBERRA April 29 (Reuter): The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Joseph B. Chifley announced today that the Commonwealth Government would provide £100,000 for an Antarctic Expedition which Australia is planning this year.

WARSAW, April 28. (Reuter) Josef Winiewicz, Polish Ambassador to the United States, has been appointed Polish delegate to the United Nations Organisation in place of Dr Oscar Lange, who has been seriously ill for some time. Josef Winiewicz succeeded Dr. Lange as Polish Ambassador in Washington early this year.

SHANGHAI, April 29 (A.P.A.) Lo Chia Lung, China's first Ambassador to India, is due to depart for his post by air on May 3. It was announced today.

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SALE OF MATCH BOXES

Match boxes are now available through the following selected Government Grain Shops in Bombay City and the Suburbs on the basis of two match-boxes per adult foodgrains ration card per week, at half an anna per match-box.

No cash memos will be given nor ade children's single-unit foodgrains card eligible for obtaining match-boxes.

BOMBAY CITY—A WARD—GOVT. GRAIN SHOPS—Nos. 16 and 151. B WARD—GOVT. GRAIN SHOP—No. 87. C WARD—GOVT. GRAIN SHOPS—Nos. 20, 113, 136, 142, 152, 197, and 223. D WARD—GOVT. GRAIN SHOPS—Nos. 55, 66, 135, 173, 174, 177 and 184. E. WARD—GOVT. GRAIN SHOPS—Nos. 51, 59, 67, 128, 187 and 225. F. WARD—GOVT. GRAIN SHOPS—Nos. 121, 138, 158, 191, 237, and 241. G. WARD—GOVT. GRAIN SHOPS—Nos 78, 137, 139, 140, 150, and 235.

SUBURBS—BANDRA—GOVT. GRAIN SHOPS—Nos. 161, 206 210, and 214. ANDHERI—GOVT. GRAIN SHOP—No. 93. MALAD—GOVT. GRAIN SHOPS—Nos. 98, and 228. BORIVALI — GOVT. GRAIN SHOP—No. 231. KURLA—GOVT. GRAIN SHOP—No. 200. CHEMBUR—GOVT. GRAIN SHOP—No. 218.

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"MILK"

GOVERNMENT MILK DISTRIBUTION SCHEME

Existing consumers and new entrants wishing to continue or join the milk scheme respectively, are requested to renew their April cards or obtain new cards (against deposit of Re. 1/- per card) for supply of milk during June 1947, from the existing milk centres from 1st May to 13th May inclusive.

The price of milk for June will be 13 annas per seer both for pasteurised Anand milk and Sijabin milk from Bombay.

Further particulars may be had at the Milk Centres.

D. N. KHURODY
Milk Commissioner, Bombay
1306

R

"LET US KNOW"

Have you any complaints about Rationing and Civil Supplies? Don't You Want To SMASH black marketing, profiteering and corruption?

Then Help The Government To Do It.

YOU CAN DO SO by giving reliable information.

Please write to or ring the PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER (Rationing), Secretariat, Bombay (Telephone No. 30372)

Patient Sinking, While Doctors Deliberate

Marshall Blames Soviet Union For Making Impossible Demands

WASHINGTON, April 28 (Reuter).—The United States Secretary of State, Mr. George C. Marshall in a nationwide broadcast on the issues discussed at the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers said that "agreement was made impossible at Moscow because the Soviet Union insisted on proposals which would have established in Germany a centralised Government adapted to seizure of absolute control of the country which would be doomed economically."

He said that Germany would be mortgaged to turn over a large part of its production as reparations principally to the Soviet Union.

"Such a plan not only involved an indefinite American subsidy but could result only in a deteriorating economic life in Germany and in Europe and inevitable emergence of dictatorship and strife", he said.

COMPROMISE POSSIBLE

WASHINGTON, April 29 (APA).—Secretary of State George Marshall, said that Generalissimo Stalin told him that "compromises are possible on all the main questions" of the German peace settlement.

Marshall expressed the hope that Stalin's view was correct and "that it implies a greater spirit of co-operation by the Soviet delegation in future conferences."

Despite the failure of the four Foreign Ministers to agree on major issues, Marshall asserted "possibly greater progress toward a final settlement was made than was realised."

"The critical differences were for the first time brought into the light and now stand clearly defined, so that in future negotiations, we can start with a knowledge of exactly what the issues are that must be settled," he said.

He warned, however, that disintegrating forces were becoming evident in Europe that the patient was sinking while the doctors deliberated.

Blaming Russia for most of the disagreements at the Conference, he said "agreement was made impossible at Moscow because, in our view, the Soviet Union insisted upon proposals which would re-establish in Germany a centralized government adapted to the seizure of absolute control of a country which would be doomed economically through its inadequate area and excessive population, and would have been mortgaged to turn over a large part of its production as reparations principally to the Soviet Union.

"In another form the same mortgage upon Austria was claimed by the Soviet Union.

"Such a plan in the opinion of the U.S. delegation not only involved an indefinite American subsidy but could result only in deterioration of the economic life of Germany and Europe and the inevitable emergence of a dictatorship and strife."

FACTUALLY KNOWN

Marshall said charges were made by the Soviet delegation and interpretations given of the Potsdam and other agreements which varied "completely from the facts as understood or as factually known by the American delegation."

Marshall reported that Stalin said the conference represented "only the first shirmishes and brushes of reconnaissance forces" on a European peace settlement. He added that Stalin said that though "it was possible no great success could be achieved at this session, he (Stalin) thought that compromises were possible on all the main questions, including de-militarisation, the political structure of Germany, reparations and economic unity."

Marshall continued: "I sincerely hope that Generalissimo Stalin is correct in the view he expressed and that it implies a greater spirit of co-operation by the Soviet delegation in future conferences.

"But we cannot ignore the factor of time involved here. The recovery of Europe has been far slower than had been expected."

He added "whatever action is possible to meet these pressing problems must be taken without delay."

Marshall said that for Germany "the Soviet Union appears to favour a strong central Government. The United States and the United Kingdom are opposed to such a Government because they think it could be too readily converted to domination of a regime similar to the Nazis. They favour a central Government of carefully limited powers.

"The French are willing to agree to only very limited responsibilities for a central Government. They fear a repetition of the seizure over the whole of Germany carried out by the Hitler regime in 1933.

GERMAN ECONOMIC SYSTEM

"Regarding the character of the German economic system and its relation to all Europe the disagreements are even more serious and difficult of adjustment.

"German economy is at present crippled by the fact that there is no unity of action and to bring the rehabilitation of Germany to the point where she can be self-supporting demands an immediate decision.

"There is a declared agreement in the desire for the economic unity of Germany but when it comes to the actual terms to regulate such unity there are wide and critical differences.

"One of the most serious difficulties encountered in the effort to secure economic unity has been the fact that the Soviet occupied zone had operated practically without regard to other zones and has made few, if any, reports of what has occurred in that zone.

"There has been little or no disposition to proceed on a basis of reciprocity and there has been a refusal to disclose the availability of foodstuffs and the degree or character of the reparations taken out of this zone."

Marshall spoke for half an hour over three national radio networks. He specified that the Moscow conference had failed to agree on these fundamental German problem:

1—The limits and powers of a central government.

2—The character of the economic system and its relation to all Europe.

3—The character and extent of reparations.

4—Boundaries for the German state.

5—The manner in which all the Allied states at war with Germany are to be represented in the drafting and confirmation of the treaty.

REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT

Mahajani On Role Of Labour Exchanges

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

"It is, I presume, a matter of common knowledge, that the Government of India started Labour Exchange in order to facilitate resettlement of persons released from war service", said Dr. G. S. Mahajani, M.L.C., in a broadcast talk delivered last night from the A.I.R., Bombay.

The following is a brief summary of the talk.

Under the Department of Labour, Government of India, we have what is called the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment. This Directorate deals with and controls some 70 Employment Exchanges and 75 Training Centres located over the country. And broadly speaking two schemes are run.

Firstly, the general scheme which is designed to give technical training to ex-servicemen to improve their prospects; and secondly, the special scheme which deals with such of the ex-service personnel (men and women) as have been disabled—to be precise, whose disability is attributed to or is aggravated by war service since September 1939.

SCHEME FOR DISABLED

The rehabilitation of disabled persons is dictated by two considerations—our moral responsibility to the unprivileged and the economic necessity.

The entire process of rehabilitation may be described in its stages.

The first stage—medical rehabilitation—is common to all, since every disabled person requires some medical attention covering hospital and post-hospital treatment. This period of convalescence also coincides with the second stage of an interview by a Resettlement Advice Officer, who advises them as to the choice of employment, and if further training is deemed necessary, puts them on to the appropriate training centre.

The third stage concerns the vocational training at a training centre, given for specific employment in those cases in which disablement is a definite handicap to obtaining suitable employment under normal or sheltered conditions. The training includes clerical and commercial occupations, agricultural and allied occupations, etc., and apprenticeship training in factories and establishments.

The next stage is that of placing in employment and it is here that the employment exchanges come into the picture. The employment exchange has an elaborate system of maintaining the registration cards of the disabled persons that have been reconditioned for taking up jobs. The Exchanges are in touch with employers and are kept informed of the current needs of industry.

The fifth and the last stage of "follow up" is very important. After their placement in employment the interests of the disabled are closely watched and safeguarded by helping them to adapt themselves to their new surroundings and by bringing about cordial relations between them and their employers.

GENERAL REHABILITATION

The general scheme differs from the other one in that there is no question here of any hospital or post-hospital treatment. It is obvious that some of the demobilized persons will already have the necessary knowledge and experience to take up a civil employment forthwith. A good many will need further training before they are ready for employment.

For purposes of training, men are classified into grades according to their level of capacity, skill and achievement and the objective is to upgrade them as much as possible during the normal period of training—which is twelve months.

Under either scheme, every kind of financial and other assistance is given.

What exactly is the significance of the Training Centres and Labour Exchanges? The former will ensure and adequate supply of skilled personnel for the various schemes in the post-war reconstruction. The latter will avoid the human wastage by eliminating the presence of misfits by directing available talent into the most profitable channels.

Human wastage is perhaps the most criminal of all forms of wastage, and we must wish every success to the Labour Department of the Government of India in its efforts to save us from this crime.

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Gandhiji's Appeal

Shed Animosity Against Each Other

PATNA, April 29 (UPI): Mahatma Gandhi in the course of his yesterday's post-prayer written speech—yesterday being his day of silence—said:

"It pains me to leave you at this stage. I do not relish the idea of leaving Bihar unless the Muslims have completely shed their fear and both the communities allow me to leave with a clear conscience. I felt the same when I left Noakhali. For both these places I have the same motto before me, "do or die." It would be like a new birth and give me an additional strength if the Hindus and the Muslims of both these places begin to live at peace with each other and shed their animosity."

Continuing Gandhiji said: "God knows what will come out of this travail. Man can only try and perish in the attempt. God is all in all. We are only zeros. The same mission takes me to Delhi. I hope to return within a short time and resume the service."

Gandhiji passed a quiet day yesterday it being his day of silence.

Congressmen In Car Smash Up

BURDWAN, April 28 (API): A party of Congressmen, including Mr. Jadabendranath Panja, President, and Mr. Abdus Sattar, Secretary of the Burdwan District Congress Committee, were injured as a result of a motor accident on the Grand Trunk Road near Sheorapuli yesterday.

The party after attending the Congress workers convention at Serampore, was returning to Burdwan in a car which collided with a truck. The car was smashed.

One of the injured was detained in hospital for treatment.

Mysore Journalists Welcome Gandhi-Jinnah Appeal

BANGALORE, April 28 (A.P.I.): A resolution welcoming the Gandhi-Jinnah peace appeal and urging Mysore journalists to take note of the appeal was adopted by the Mysore State Journalists Conference which concluded its session today.

Mr. M. L. Srikanthiah, Editor of the "Mathrubhumi", presided and journalists from all over the state attended the session.

The conference by another resolution urged the formation of provinces on linguistic and cultural basis and recommended to the Constituent Assembly to consider the setting up of a Karnataka Province. The conference urged on the Government of Mysore to remove the newspaper control order and bring it into line with the British Indian provinces and modify press laws so as to permit more freedom of expression to the press. In this connection the conference suggested the setting up of a Press Law Committee composed of jurnalists as has been done by the Government of India.

Bikramshila University To Be Excavated

PATNA, April 28. (A.P.I.): A two thousand year old university believed to have flourished in Bhagalpur District is to be excavated. The ancient Bikramshila University, which is stated to have existed more than 2,000 years ago and is presumed to be older then the Nalanda and the Texi La universities, is lying buried in Bigramshila in the District of Bhagalpur.

Mr. Anand Mohan Sahay, a former member of the Azad Hind Government who is taking a keen interest in its exacavation, told the A.P.I. that recently he met Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Food and Education Member respectively of the Interim Government and held discussion with them concerning its excavation.

STUDENTS' HARTAL IN LAHORE

LAHORE, April 29 (U.P.I.): A complete hartal was observed yesterday by the Lahore students—Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs—in sympathy with the students on hunger-strike demanding the postponement of University examinations to September next, the dismissal of the Registrar, Mr. M. G. Singh and a thorough enquiry into the police firing on students on Friday last resulting in the death of one student and the serious injury to another.

Batches of students are arriving here from Amritsar and other towns to join the hunger-strikers whose number now has risen to 54. The condition of two hunger-strikers who were removed to the hospital, is reported to be serious.

MYSORE DEWAN MEETS LEAGUERS

BANGALORE, April 28 (API). The Dewan of Mysore, Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar, met representatives of the Mysore State Muslim League today, continuing the series of discussions he is having regarding constitutional reforms in the state.

Krishna Menon Leaves For Delhi

TRICHUR, April 28. (A. P. I.): Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Pandit Nehru's representative in Europe left for Delhi by plane yesterday.

Mr. Mohd. Ismail Khan

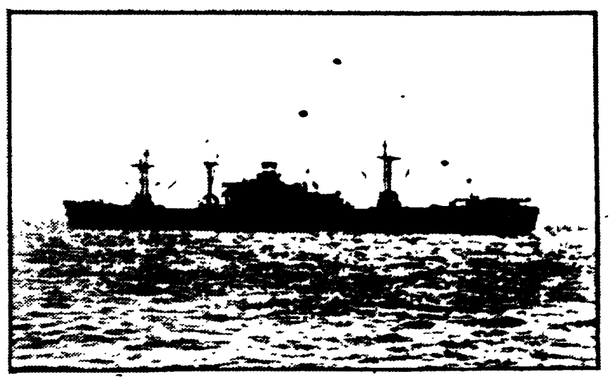
NEW DELHI, April 28. (A. P. I.): Mr. Mohd. Ismail Khan, Chairman of the Committee of action of the All-India Muslim League, left for Meerut this afternoon.

Republican Presidential Aspirant

LONDON, April 27 (UPA): Harold Stassen Republican presidential aspirant, headed homeward to-day for a series of political speeches after a first hand inspection tour of political and economic conditions in 17 European countries.

Stassen and his two aides took off from Heathrow airport aboard an American Overseas Airlines transport at 14-30 GMT. They are scheduled to reach Laguardia airport at 9-35 p. m. GMT to-morrow.

Coming on the heels of Henry Wallace's explosive speaking tour, Stasson's visit went almost unnoticed in England.



S. S. "Jalakanta", the first of the five Liberty Ships recently purchased by the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., to arrive in the Bombay Harbour.

Only First Step To Help Cotton Grower

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS ON BOMBAY CABINET COMMITTEE REPORT

"I do not regard the efforts made by the Committee as by any means the end and final solution of the complex problems. They must be regarded as only the first step in the right direction of efforts at helping the orderly marketing of one of India's most valuable and largest crops to the main benefit of the grower"

This was the declaration made by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, President, East India Cotton Association in the course of an interview to the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding the Bombay Cabinet Committee's report on the regulation of Forward business in cotton in the Bombay presidency.

In the course of his interview Sir Purshottamdas said that the report "will be recognized as an important landmark in the evolution of the system of cotton marketing in Bombay Province and of cotton trading in Bombay city. The Committee was appointed by the Government in September, 1946, and in spite of the exciting times the Province has gone through and consequent calls on the Ministers' time and attention, the completion of their report in 5 months must be regarded as something on which to congratulate the Committee.

"The three broad issues dealt with in the report have been examined from all points of view, and although one may not agree with particular recommendations here and there, it is clear that the Committee has arrived at as impartial conclusions as circumstances permit. I do not regard the efforts made by the Committe as by any means the end and final solution of the complex problems. They must be regarded as only the first step in the right direction of efforts at helping the orderly marketing of one of India's most valuable and largest crops to the main benefit of the grower. Several more efforts in the same strain and spirit would be necessary from time to time, but I feel that the foundation now sought to be laid by the Committee is to be welcomed as true and lasting.

NEW DEAL TO COTTON GROWER

"I would not be surprised if there may be many who feel that the report of the Committee discloses nothing original or new. I would ask them to re-read the report and remember that in matters economic there can be little which may be described as brand new or original. In fact, the more one studies economic problems, the more would one realize how difficult it is to put up brand new ideas that are worth serious consideration. To quote only one instance, one heard continuous complaints that the existing Hedge Contract is defective, unnatural and what not. Even institutions that can be considered responsible did not hesitate to condemn it outright. The Cabinet Committee do not appear to have had any reasonable suggestions for its substitution put before it either by any Association or a set of individuals. This does not warrant the inference that the existing contract is all that is desirable, but it does prove that it is not as defective as some try to make it out. In fact, the question of cotton cultivation and its extxent and quality have been and even are today in such a fluid state that discretion and statesmanship have made the Committee to come to the conclusion that more thought and time require to be given to this question in what may be regarded as normal conditions.

"The Cabinet Committee deserve on the whole well of the cotton grower and trade and I hope the Legislature in Bombay Province will give the question the same concentrated thought and attention and thereafter priority for action."

HIGH COURT MUST APPOINT MAGISTRATES AS WELL AS CIVIL JUDGES

Ex-Justice Wassoodew's Evidence Before Bombay Govt's Committee On Separation Of Executive

Support to the principle of the separation of the Judiciary and the Executive, making the former subject to the control of the High Court, was the general trend of opinion of witnesses examined by the Committee set up by the Government of Bombay to report on the question.

The Committee, which is presided over by Mr. Justice N. S. Lokur, examined Rao Bahadur. V. A. Gadkari, a Poona lawyer, Mr. S. S. Kazi, public prosecutor from Thana, and Mr. K. B. Wassodew, ex-judge of the Bombay High Court, when it resumed its sitting at the Assembly hall on Tuesday. In the afternoon sitting, Mr. J. G. Simms, Mr. P. B. Wilkins and Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate presented their opinions.

Besides the Chairman, Mr. B. N. Datar, Mr. R. A. Jahgirdar, Mr. H. P. Shukla, Dewan Bahadur C. M. Gandhi, Mr. Y. B. Chavan and Mr. G. G. Drewe, members of the Committee were present. Mr. C. K. Daphtary, Mr. S. D. Patil, Mr. S. S. More and Mr. A. A. Khan are the other members of the Committee.

Typical of the opinion expressed was that of Mr. K. B. Wassoodew who said that he was in favour of separation because, first, such a step would inspire better confidence in the public that justice was being done and secondly, it would then be possible to have a better class of trained magistrates.

He said that the authority which appoints the magistrates must be the same as the one which appoints the civil judges and the magistrates should be directly subordinate to the High Court. He was also against the complete bifurcation of magistrates and judges and preferred to see them interchangeable.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

There was not much justification for continuing the second and third class magistrates or the Village Panchayats as at present. A Village Panchayat should be the final arbiter of rural justice, but before that stage could be reached, the people would have to develop a much greater degree of responsibility and a judicial attitude of mind. Magisterial powers connected with the preservation of law and order might continue with the District magistrates. It may not be proper to transfer these powers to the District Superintendent of police on the analogy of similar powers exercised by the Commissioner of police in Bombay.

Dr. M. R. Jayakar and Shrimant Appa Saheb Pant Pratinidhi of Aundh will be among the witnesses to be examined by the Committee today (Wednesday).

JUNE SESSION.

The Committee is scheduled to sit to-day and to-morrow and will meet again in June, when a number of other witnesses including Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. K. M. Munshi will appear before the Committee.

It is understood that the progress of work made by the Committee justifies the expectation that its report would be ready in July. It is understood that the Government will not be tardy in implementing the recommendations of the Committee and initiating a reform for which the Congress as well as other political bodies in India have agitated for a long time.

CALCUTTA DAILIES FORFEIT DEPOSITS

CALCUTTA, April 28 (API): The Government of Bengal have forfeited the security deposit of Rs. 2,000 of the "Hindusthan Standard" of Calcutta in connection with the publication of an article entitled "Noakhali Havoc" in the paper on April 12 and have demanded a fresh deposit of Rs. 5,000 for a new declaration by the printer and publisher of the paper.

Government have also forfeited Rs. 5,000 out of the security deposit of Rs. 10,000 of "Ananda Bazar Patrika" in connection with the publication of an article in the paper on April 4 on the disturbances in Noakhali and Tippera and have demanded a fresh security deposit of Rs. 6,000 each from printer and publisher of the paper and the keeper of the Ananda Press where the paper is published.

The "Hindusthan Standard" and "Ananda Bazar Patrika" are owned and managed by the same board of directors.

SECURITY DEPOSITS

Security deposits of Rs. 7,000 each were deposited with the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, yesterday by the newspapers "Eastern Express" and "Jugantar".

These securities were demanded following the publication of an article "Police Barbarity" in the Eastern Express on April 4, and an article "Quit Calcutta in Jugantar" on March 30

"U. S. POLICY FOMENTS CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE"

Wallace Indicts Truman's Programme That "Tends To Divide World In Two Warring Camps"

WASHINGTON, April 28 (Reuter).—Mr. Henry Wallace, former United States Vice-President, at his first press conference here since touring Europe said last night that the present foreign policy of President Truman was in danger of giving rise to a civil war in France.

Mr. Wallace said that during his visit to France he found that the announcement of the proposed 40,000,000 dollar programme of assistance for Greece and Turkey had given "aid and comfort to those, who want to overthrow the present Government in France."

He said that President Truman's programme "tended to divide the world sharply into two warring camps."

"Such a division," he declared, could lead to civil war in France. That is the danger.

"The Truman programme tends to throw middle parties into extreme left and extreme right. When there are only these two groups there is great danger of trouble, even of civil war."

The position was "fraught with the greatest peril," he added. "I think you can get peace best by investing American dollars in ploughs and tractors rather than in machine-guns, tanks and planes," he said.

Half of the aid to Greece and all of the aid to Turkey was for military purposes, he added.

Franco-Siamese Dispute

PARIS, April 29 (Reuter): Ambassador Emile Naggiar, the French representative on the Far Eastern Commission, was named by the French Government to-day to represent it on the Conciliation Commission, which will meet soon in Washington to settle the Franco-Siamese disagreement over the Indo-Chinese western frontier.

The Conciliation Commission set up under the agreement of November 17, 1946, will debate Siamese claims on lands along the Mekong River in what France considers parts of the Indo-Chinese provinces of Laos Mbodia.

These areas were seized by the Siamese at the time of the Japanese occupation of Indo-China and large parts of them have already been turned back to the French under an agreement reached late last year.

U. S AIRLINES UNDERMINING EACH OTHER

WASHINGTON April 28 (UPA) Juan Trippe, President of the Pan American Airways testifying today before the House Commerce Committee in support of an airlines merger said that the United States lines are undermining each other to the advantage of foreign flag carriers.

United Kerala Convention

Committee Set Up To Devise Means For Its Establishment

TRICHUR, April 28. (A.P.I.): The Aikya Kerala Convention ended its two-day deliberations last night after setting up a Committee of 101 members with power to co-opt, to mobilise public opinion in favour of a United Kerala and to devise ways and means for its establishment. The Convention adopted a resolution congratulating the Maharaja of Cochin on his declaration for Kerala unification and for announcing his willingness to establish full responsible Government in the State.

By another resolution, the Convention protested against the attitude of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, Dewan of Travancore, towards Kerala Unification. Declaring that the right to decide the issue belonged to the people, the resolution promised full support to the people of Travancore in asserting peoples rights.

Rau Calls On Jinnah

NEW DELHI, April 28. (A. P. I.): Sir B. N. Rau, Constitutional adviser to the Constituent Assembly called on Mr. Jinnah today.

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Cotton Market Rules Dull With Routine Trading

Bombay, April 29.

The removal of all restrictions on trading on the Bombay Stock Exchange was followed by sharp shooting up of Tata Steel shares with active buying. As pointed before, the market being in a constructive mood there was restricted offering and the market displayed cheerful tone.

Tata Steel Defd shares opened at Rs. 2160 and rose to Rs 2200. At this level scattered profit-taking appeared and temporarily the market quietened at Rs. 2190. But under renewed and impressive buying flared up at Rs. 2230. The sudden spurt induced moderate realising and the market declined at Rs. 2207/8 and steadied at Rs. 2210. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 402 and after advancing at Rs. 415 steadied at Rs 411. The rise in Steel shares imparted steady tone to other sections [illegible] opened at Rs. 1695 and hardened at Rs. 1132/8 while Kohinoors opened at Rs. 642 and rose to Rs. 664 and steadied at Rs. 660. Simplex shares also touched Rs. 324 after opening at Rs 313. Swadeshi shares opened at Rs. 615 and after improving at Rs. 623 steadied at Rs 620. Scindia shares failed to show any marked change and were done at Rs. 32/12 while Central Bank shares were steady at Rs. 106/8. It appears that speculative interest is broadening and we look wider price movement.

Contrary to the general expectations removal restrictions, acted as a stimulant to the market. There was increased covering and some buying which also met moderate profit-taking. As a result of day's action Tata Steel Dfds. gained Rs. 32, Ordinary Rs. 9/8, Bombay Dyeing Rs. 25, Nagpur Rs. 8, Finlay Rs. 12, Gokak Rs. 9, Kohinoor Rs. 26, New Great Rs. 8, Simplex Rs 13, Swadeshi Rs. 21 and Burma Rs. 10.

MILLS.

Bombay Dyeing 1145 Kohinoor 671 Swadeshi 634 Nagpur 293 Simplex 328 New Great 370 Gokak 309 Indore 600 Century 905 Colaba 245 Indian Bleaching 160 Swan 370 Finlay X.D 317 Morarji 625 Edward 707/8 Meyer 257/8 Apollo 4/6/6 I. U. Ord 16/4/6 I. U. Dfd 3/5.6 Madhusudan 290 Poddar 330 Khatau 305.

STEEL SHARES.

Tata Steel Ord. 414/8 Tata Steel Dfd. 2225 Second Pref 169.

CEMENT

Associated Merger 182/8.

INDUSTRIES.

Burma 475 Bellapur 269 Shivrajpur 38/8 Scindia 32/13 P. Construction 208 Tata Chemical 16/10 Tata Oil 85 Indian Iron 35/6 Bengal Steel 27/6.

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tram Ordinary 112/8 Tata Hydro 177 Andhra 1560 X. D Tata Power 1695.

MILLS (CASH).

Elphinstone 91 Phoenix 1160 India Manufacturing 3700 Koorla 300 Dawn 1610 David 151/4 New City 228/12 Minerva 210 Bradbury 600 Bharucha (Defd.) 8 Bharat 51/4 Mysore 300 Madhavji 17 Model 207/8 Laxmi 1800 Vishnu 685 Western 3600 Standard 562/8 Sholapur 6000 Sassoon Cotton 24/8 Hindustan 3600 Tata 99 Ahmedabad Advance 460 Sassoon Silk 84/8 New Union 26/14 Madhusudan B. 60 Shrinivas 380 Raja Bahadur 116/4 Berar 375 Victoria 425.

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH).

Ahmedabad 158/12 (New) 120/10 Surat 243/12 New Pref. 211/4 Karachi 240 Broach 12/1 Ajmer 13/8 Amalgamated 20/4 Jalgaon 14/12 Nagpur 58 Poona 260 Bombay Suburban 202/8 Bombay Suburban (New) 164/10.

BANK SHARES.

Reserve 119/8 Imperial 2300 P. P. 575 Central X R. 106/4 India 234 Union 11/12 Baroda 161 Habib 166 Dena Bank 60 United Commercial 78 Jaipur 62 Hindusthan Com. 48 Mysore 460 Exchange (Ord.) 52.

INSURANCE.

Oriental 5400 Empire 975 New India 86 Jupiter 34 Vulcan 15/14 Indian Mercantile 62/8 Universal Fire 18 Vasant 22/4 British India General 22/12 Industrial Prudential 45 Neptune 13/6 New Great 43 All-India General 40/4.

RAILWAYS.

C. P. 108/8 Mymensing 113 Guaranteed 113 Sara Sirajganj 116 Pachora 101 Mandra Bhon 116.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 552/8 Steamer 562/8 Burma New 172/12 Burma Petrol 3/12/3 Mackenzie 105 Port Canning 86 Kemp 575 Zandu Pharmacy 202/8 Indian Radio (Ord.) 377 Indian Radio B. 375 Indian Radio 362/8 Indian Investment Trust 106/8 Wimco X. R. 255 Dharamsey Chemical 30 Mukund Iron 14/12 Dena Trust 25 Alembic 355 Supreme India 228 Jamwire 141/8 Bombay Uganda 85 Bombay Motor Cycle 43/8 India Cement 42 Walchand Nagar Industries 325 United Motor 70 A.C.C. New 64

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata Steel (1st Pref.) 235 Tram 54 Andhra Valley 1380 Tata Power 1422/8 Hydro 142/8 Bombay Steamer 348/12 Nagpur 685 Swadeshi 150 Vishnu 805 Laxmi 306/4 New Great 268/12 Poddar 116 Shrinivas 101 Elphinstone 130 Bradbury 523/12 Surat Elec. 211/4 Premier Construction (1st Pref.) 120 (2nd Pref.) 122/8 Amalgamated 156/4 Habib 72 Tata Chemical 122/8 Walchand Nagar Industries 250 Jupiter 19/12 Supreme 120.

OUTSIDE SHARES.

Indian Copper 3/8 B. I. C. 9/9

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES.

MILLS.

BOMBAY, April 29.

Apollo 4/5 4/6/6 4/6 4/7 4/6/6
Bharat 51 51/4
B. Dyeing 1095 1135 25 37/8 32/8 42/8 25 50 40 45
Bradbury 595 600
C. India 283 94 89 94 92 93
Century 905
Colaba 245
David 151/4
Dawn 1600 10
E. Textiles 702/8 7/8
Elphinstone (Pref.) 130
Finlay 310 7 13 10 18 15 19 16 17
Gokak 295 309 3 7 5 10 9
I. U. (Defd.) 3/5 3/6 3/5/6
I. U. (Ord.) 15/12 16/4 16/3 16/5 16/3 16/4/6
Indore 590 95 92/8 600 592/8 600
Kohinoor 636 55 52 57 55 64 60 60 58 76 68 71
Laxmi 1800
Meyer 257/8
Model 207/8 5 8/2 7/8
Morarji 625
New Great 361 75 70 73 72 70
Simplex 313 22 19 24 20 28
Swedeshi 615 23 20 29 21 37 32 34
Swan 367 70
Tata Mills 97 100 99

BANKS.

Central 105 5/8 5 6/8 6/4
Imperial (Old) 2290 2310 2295 2300
Imperial (New) 570 75
India 232 34
Reserve 118 19/8
Union 11/12
U. Commercial 79 78

ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad 158/12 60 58/12
B. Tram (Ord.) 111 12 12 12/8
B. (Pref.) 53/8 54
Hydro 177
Power 1690 87/8 95
New India Ins. 85/8 86

STEAMER.

B. Steam 560 62/8
Scindhia 32/10 33/2 32/11 33 32/10 32/13

STEEL.

B. Steel 26/12 27 26/14 27/6 27/2 27/6
I. Iron 34/12 35 34/14 35/6 35/2 35/6
Tata (Defd.) 2160 2200 2190 2205 2195 2230 7/8 17/8 5 30 22/8 35 20 30 25
Tata (Ord.) 402 10 8/8 9 8/8 15 11 12 10/8 14/8 13/8 14/8
Tata (Ind Pref.) 168 69

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 530 52/8
A.C.C. (Old) 178 81 80 86/8 82 83 81 82/8
A.C.C. (New) 64/8 63 64/8 62/8 64
Belapur 261/8 69 66 74 67 70 67 70 69
B. B. (Old) 467/8 77/8 75 77/8 75
B. B. (New) 173/12 72/8 73/12 71/4 72/8
B. B. Petrol 3/11 3/10/6 3/11 3/10/9 3/12/3
I. I. Trust 106/8
P Construction 206 9/8 8 12 7 9 8
Shivrajpur 38/8
Tata Chemical 16/10
Tata Oil 85 86 85
Wimco 252 55 53/12 56/4 55

Burma Corporation 4/7 New Victoria 5/8 New Victoria Preference 7 Raja 28/4 Phalton 125 Gold Mohar 370 New Kaiser-i-Hind 430 Sajjan 300 Osmanshahi 300 Ajamshahi 265 Air Services 17 Air India 187/8 Birla Motor 8/2/6 Marshal 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, April 29.

	Rs.	as.	p
2-3/4 p c 1948/52	101	4	0
2-3/4 1960	100	5	0
2-1/2 p c 1961	98	9	0
3 p c 1949/52	102	4	0
3 p c 1951/54	102	12	0
3 p c 1953/55	103	0	0
3 p c 1957 V. L.	102	10	0
3 p c 1959/61	102	10	0
4 p c B. P. T.	115	0	0
5 p c M. Debent.	120	8	0
6 p c B. P. T	125	0	0
3 p c 1963/66	102	10	0
3 p c 1966/68	102	8	0
3 p c 1970/75	102	3	0
3 p c 1986 New	101	14	6
3-1/2 p c 1947/50	101	5	0
4 p c 1960/70	114	0	0
4 p c 1983 Kar. Mun.	114	0	0
4 p c 1955/60	117	0	0
4 p c M. Debent	115	0	0
6 p c M. Debent	123	0	0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, April 29.

Tata Ordinary 414/8; Tata Deferred 2225; Indian Iron 35/6; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 27/6; Bombay Dyeing 1145; Central India 293/2; Gokak 308/12; Kohinoor 671/4; Simplex 328; Swadeshi 633/12; Tata Power 1695; Associated Cement 182/8; Belapur 268/12; Bombay Burma (Old) 475; Scindia 32/13; Central Bank 106/4; New India 86/4; Tata 2nd Pref. 168/12.

HAPUR MARKET

HAPUR, April 28.

Silver Ready 181/4 Forward 178 Opened 182/8 Highest 183/12 Lowest 17/10 reacted bearishly on profit covering liquidations Gold Ready 109/12 Forward 106/8 Opened 108/8 unsteady Bardana Asuj 71 Ashar 69/12 Steady Mustardseed 18/2 Jeth 18/3/6 Opened 18/5 Touched 18/6/3, 18/2/6 Bhadon 18/15/6 Quiet Arhar 10 Jeth 10/3 Peas 10 Jeth 10/2/6 Slightly Bearish Gur 12/0 Shakkar 13/8 steady.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay April 29

The local market was quiet to-day with moderate realising. Most of the selling was on behalf of upcountry traders. In the meantime the market is anxiously awaiting the decision of the general meeting which is to be held this afternoon.

Ready Silver opened at Rs. 177/8 and declined at Rs. 177. Ready Gold opened at Rs. 109 and quietened at Rs. 108/8. Sovereigns were placed at Rs 70/8.

The market finally closed as under:

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	177	0	0
Ready Gold	108	12	0
Sovereigns	70	12	0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 29

It is understood that the East India Cotton Association will celebrate Silver Jubilee and a special committee is formed to honour 25 years' selfless services of its President Sir Purshotamdas.

The market opened somewhat late than scheduled time and July was quoted at Rs. 438. There was absence of any follow-up and under scattered selling the market declined at Rs. 437/8. There was only routine business and the market was quietly steady.

Later on there was further selling and July declined at Rs. 436/12 while September business was done at Rs. 444/12.

July delivery declined at Rs. 436/4 and recovered towards the close. Final quotations at 4-30 p.m. were as under:

I.C.C. July	436	12	0
I.C.C. Sept.	444	12	0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay April 28

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
July	430-1/4	438	428-3/8
Sept.	447-1/4	446	446-1/2

Karachi 4F July (not received)

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton July Contract is 1661 cent points below New York July at Exchange rate 331

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, April 29.

The produce market was fairly steady with moderate business. There was slightly better enquiry for Linseed on unfounded rumours that there are no dispatches from U.P and there is shortage of waggons.

Groundnuts Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs. 30 Coromandal at Rs. 29/4 and Bold Rs 28/12 Groundnut Oil Bombay Mills ready was quoted at Rs. 17 14 April delivery Rs. 17/6 and May delivery Rs. 17/9. Castorseeds May delivery were quoted at a premium of Rs. 1/8. Ready quotation was Rs. 28/8 and Cawnpore Bold were placed at Rs 27 Castorseed Oil first pressing Rs. 21 and Commercial quality was quoted at Rs. 18. Ready Linseed was quoted at Rs. 26/1 while April/May was quoted at Rs. 25/15 and July/August delivery was quoted at Rs 26/4.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, April 29.

B. O. Rates T. T. D. D 1/5 15/16 Ready.

B. O. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32 Ready

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th Months.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Months.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th Months.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Months.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/8 7th-9th Months

London Banks Buying 90 d/st. 1/6 5/32 to 4th Months.

London Banks Buying 90 d/st. 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Months.

London Banks Buying 90 d/st. 1/6 7/32 7th and 9th Months.

NEW YORK & MONTREAL RATES.

B. C Rate T.T. Rs. 332 1/4.

Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs 332 1/4.

Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 330.

Banks Buying D. D. N. Y. Rs 329.

Montreal Rs. 328 3/4 under L/C.

Banks Buying D. D. N. Y. Rs. 328 3/4.

Montreal Rs. 328 1/2 not under L/C.

Paris Banks Selling T. T. Fcs. 3550

Paris Banks Buying T. T Fcs. 3650

Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fl. 79.

Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D. —.

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 84.

Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 167 1/4.

Burma Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 100 1/2.

New York/London Cross Rate 84.02 3/4 to 4.02 7/8.

London/Hongkong Cross Rate 1/2 13/16-1/3 3/32

London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/3 15/16-2/4 5/32.

London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs. 479.70-480.30

London/Belgium Cross Rate Fcs. 176 1/2-3/4

London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs. 17.34-36

London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14.47-50

London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32-36

London/New York Cross Rate $4.02

London/Montreal Cross Rate $4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4.

London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl. 10.68-70

London/Java Cross Rate Fl. 10.68-70.

London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tcl. 40.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold London £8-12-3.

Gold New York $35

Silver London 46.

Silver New York 76

London Discts 3 Months, 17/32 p.c.

WALL STREET MARKET EASIER

NEW YORK, April 28.

The undertone was steadier enabling the market to show on balance advances upto one point in restricted dealings. Many operators were still cautious due to continued economic uncertainties but a somewhat more optimistic attitude was in evidence than that prevailing during the past few days. Selected steels, rails, minings, motors, oils, farms implements, foods and specialities were the best supported. The averages were industrials 169.62 and rails 44.79. The earlier selective support was reduced resulting in much irregularity during another dull afternoon. There were small mixed changes with losses predominating. Many good first quarter reports were still finding poor reflection on the market. Observers emphasise that such reports may have to act as substantial cushion for companies whose earnings may decline later this year due to wage increases and pressure for price cuts. The settlement of wage issues in steel, motor cars, electrical and rubber industries was viewed as a major gain towards production of stability and consequently interests was growing in the forthcoming soft coal negotiations. The slightly increased pressure found most noticeable response from leading chemicals, steels, motors farm implements, buildings, and amusements. The market closed easier losses ranging to one point.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

American Telephone and Telegraph	165-1/8
Amerex Holding Co.	28
Anaconda Copper Mining	35-1/4
Chase National Bank	33-3/4
Sinclair Oil	15-1/4
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	49-3/4
General Electric Co.	34-1/2
Generals Motors	56-1/8
Ingersol Rand	111-3/4
International Nickel	31-3/8
National City Bank of New York	37-3/8
New York Central Rail Road Co.	14-3/4
Socony Vacuum Corporation	14-3/4
Texas Corporation	58
Union Carbon and Carbide	97-1/4
U. S. Steel Corporation (Common)	68-3/4
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	42-1/4
Western Union Telegraph	18-1/2

Quarterly Working Figures Of Tata Iron And Steel Co.

Messrs. Tata Industries Ltd. Managing Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. report the working of the Company for the quarter ending 31st December 1946.

	Production. Tons	Despatches. Tons
Pig Iron	290.800	29,700
Steel Ingots	266.400	....
Semi-finished steel for sale	21.700	36.500
Finished Steel	157.200	159.600

RECEIPTS: The gross value of invoices of materials despatched during the quarter ending 31st December 1946 was approximately Rs. 575.24 lakhs.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 29th April. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,54,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-14-6 were accepted in full and those at Rs 99-14-3 allotted approximately 77 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 2,00,00,000 the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 0-6-11 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday the 6th May, up to 11 a.m., at Bombay and up to the close of business on Monday, the 5th May at other centres. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 9th May.

During the week ended the 25th April, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,90,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

CALICUT MARKET

CALICUT, April 29.

Coiryarn Beypore 190/200 Quilandy 210/220 Fibre Garbled 170 Ungarbled 165 Cocoanuts Raw 125 Dry 130 Cocoanut oil 520 Copra Office 290 Dilpasand 305 Madrasnottan 350 Pepper Wynaad 550 Country 540 Dryginger Chernad 260 Ernad 240 Coffee Robusta 86 Timber Pali 50/52/8 Junglewood 28 Vellapine 45 Benteak 50/53 Teak 75/80 Mangoplanks 3 3 8 Teak 12/18 Rosewood 14/18.

No Devaluation Of German Mark

BERLIN, April 28 (Reuter). The Chief of the Finance Division of the Control Commission today officially denied the existence of an agreement to devalue the German Mark.

Describing rumours circulating in London and New York as "untrue and mischievous," he stated that no conversion is imminent and said that for technical reasons there could be no conversion for many months.

London Discts 6 Months 9/16-5/8 p.c. Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call 1/4 p.c, 3 Months 1/2 p.c, 6 Months 3/4 p.c, 12 Months 1 1/4 p.c.

Tone:—Easier.

General Unloading In New York Cotton Market

FUTURES DECLINE 61 TO 69 POINTS

NEW YORK, April 28, (U.P.A.):—Sharply lower prices after a firm opening, featured today's session of the New York Cotton Exchange. Prices broke more than five dollars per bale from the highs before trade support and covering by room traders brought a feeble closing upturn. Finally, prices were 61 to 69 lower compared with opening advances of seven to 15 points. The confidence of buyers was shaken by the insistent pressure of retail channels for lower prices, the effect of which was heightened by strong Administration backing. It was felt that while cotton textiles had stoutly resisted the lower price propaganda traders were fearing that any extensive reductions in other fields must sooner or later affect fabrics and possibly bring a cut back in the present high rate of consumption of raw cotton by mills. The sharp reduction in grains today along with reductions in the prices of soaps tallow, greases, vegetable oils and scrap steel were all taken as indicative of the general trend

LIQUIDATING MAY

The strong statistical position in cotton and the uncertain new crop start were again backgrounded by outside uncertainties and the belief that "fireworks" in May delivery are over. Dealers believe that the remaining interest in May of 177,000 bales will be liquidated hereafter in an orderly and routine manner. Scepticism over the immediate trend in futures increased following the latest advice by a private market advisory service recommending the liquidation of long positions and the adoption of the short line in the July contract. Some mills were understood to have rejected proposals of their selling agents to cut prices, declaring they prefer to accumulate goods rather than slice prices. They expressed the belief that with retail demand slackening owing to consumer price resistance and with stocks of goods accumulating, some curtailment in mill activity is expected. Some mills were reported to be beginning to sell cotton futures as hedge against unsold stocks of fabrics. Much interest was attached to the Government's farm parity price report scheduled for publication after the close of the market on April 29th. The possibility that there may be a reversal of the long upward trend is being considered although the New York Cotton Exchange trade report said that the concensus seems to be that the April parity will show little change from what it was a month ago. If the figure turns out to be unchanged or lower, some quarters believe it will be indicative of the fact that the post-war uptrend in parity has reached its peak.

The temporary steadiness after the opening was associated with the announcement that the Commodity Credit Corporation on Wednesday will open bids for the purchase of 40,000 bales for the UNRRA with the prices based on July futures. Some optimism was also expressed at recent reports that the War Department plans to use 65,000 bales monthly in Japan.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS

CHICAGO, April 28.

Chicago grains: Prices sagged under the leadership of wheat and maize reflecting weakness of cash wheat markets in the South-west and North-west together with increased country maize offerings and large stocks of this grain remaining in all positions. Late last week, France completed purchases of United States maize for June shipment with the amount involved totalling 1,800,000 bushels of which 1,060,000 will be shipped to continental France and the remainder is destined for the French zone in Germany, Belgium is asking for offers on 10,000 tons of flour—early June shipment from the Atlantic seaboard. Meanwhile it is reported in Winnipeg that 120,000 bushels of Canadian rye have been sent to Switzerland.

LONDON FORWARD SILVER PRICE ADVANCED BY HALF PENNY

LONDON, April 28 (UPA).

Since the industrial demand for silver is now tending to concentrate on the future delivery, bullion quarters today advanced the price for two months forward silver by half penny to 46-3/4 pence per ounce, leaving the spot price unchanged at 46 pence per ounce.

Bombay's "runaway market" on Saturday attracted some attention here leading the "Financial Times" to speculate on the possibility that the price may reach a level where it would pay dealers to melt down the rupees. Before that level is reached it is considered that the authorities would be forced to re-consider the ban on silver imports but the general opinion in bullion circles is that this contingency is still too remote to be interesting.

London's advices from Bombay apparently reflect no general concensus of opinion.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 28.

May	33.67—63
July	33.51—63
October	29.48—62
October Highest	30.25+15
October Lowest	29.30—30
December	28.56—61
January	28.26—61
March	27.90—89
Middling Spot	35.06—63

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, April 28.

May	35.60—61
July	23.35—69
October	29.36—73
December	28.28—73
March	27.21—67
Middling Spot	35.45—50

LONDON BULLION

London, April 28.

Silver: Spot	46
Forward	45-3/4
Gold bars fine per oz.	£8/12 3

LONDON WHEAT

London, April 28

Australian wheat (bulk) F.O.B.	103 - April May quoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 28.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 pc	95-1 8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 pc 1961	111
War Loan 3-1/2 1952 and after	105-5 8
Funding Loan 4 pc 1960/90	117-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 pc	118-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	12-1/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	110-1/2
National Bank of India	35-1/2

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, April 28.

U. S. price of foreign silver	73-3/8 cents

CONSPIRACY TO SMUGGLE CLOTH UNEARTHED

LAHORE, April 28. (A. P. I.): A conspiracy to smuggle mill made cloth from Lahore to various districts in the Punjab is claimed to have been unearthed by the police. Some arrests are reported to have been made in this connection.

It is reported that some salesmen of the depots run in Lahore by two cloth mills with the help of some cloth dealers in the districts were daily drawing four to five hundred yards of cloth on bogus ration cards. They are alleged to have smuggled thousands of cloth from Lahore to other districts.

MASS HELD FOR MUSSOLINI IN BRAZIL

SAO PAULO, (Brazil), April 28 (UPA). A Mass was held for Mussolini today in a small church in Sao Paulo.

Although the ceremony was shrouded by mystery, it is known that 33 Italians and some Brazilians were present.

However, it is not known who paid for the Mass. Il Duce followers announced there will be a new Mass on May 9, for the soul of "Italian martyrs," including Clara Petacci.

WHITEHALL CADRES IN INDIA

Attlee To Make Statement In Commons

LONDON April 29. (Reuter). Terms of compensation for Civil servants in India are expected to be announced in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister Mr. Attlee tomorrow, when he will make a statement on the Secretary of State's services in India, Cabinet Fraser Wignton, Reuter's political correspondent.

The Secretary of State for India, Lord Listowel, will make a similar announcement in the House of Lords and a Command paper on the subject will also be issued by Government.

The official statement will deal with situation created in India as a result of Britain's decision to transfer power to Indian hands by June next year and as it affects the Secretary of State's services.

INDIAN WORKER KILLED IN KEDAH FIRING

PENANG (MALAYA), April 29 (A. P. A.): A strong police force stood by today on a rubber plantation in Kedah State, where yesterday they opened fire in a clash with 300 Indian labourers.

One labourer was killed and five others taken to hospital while two police were also taken to hospital with injuries caused by thrown stones.

Police Chief Ian Macmillan of Kedah State, said that the police went to the estate at the request of the Manager for inquiries into a meeting of Chinese labourers.

He added: "When the police tried to arrest Chinese labourers who refused to disband the meeting the crowd rushed the police compelling them to open fire.

ENCOURAGING HARIJAN EDUCATION IN MADRAS

MADRAS, April 29 (U P I.): In view of the difficulty experienced by Harijan candidates in the matter of securing admission in educational institutions, the Madras Government have ordered that with effect from the next academic year 10 per cent seats in the Arts and Training Colleges and schools under Government management and in the Law College, should be reserved for Harijan candidates.

The Government have further directed that in case the number of Harijan applicants is in excess of the reserve seats, as many candidates as possible over and above the reserved quota should be admitted.

Hindu Sabhaites To Demand Partition Of Bengal

CALCUTTA, April 29. (A.P.I.): A resolution supporting the demand for the creation of a new province for Bengal nationa. ts out of the compact non-Muslim areas of Western and Northern Bengal was adopted by the Howrah Municipal Commissioners yesterday.

The Working President of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Maha Sabha, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, has called upon all Hindu Maha Sabha branches in the Province to hold public meetings on May 4 demanding a partition of Bengal.

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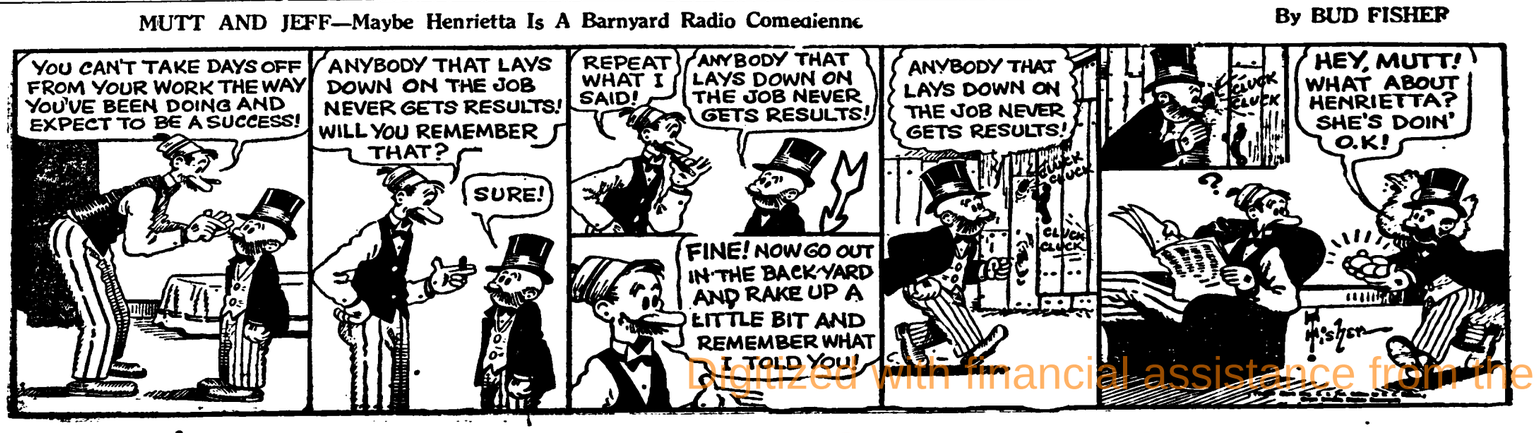
MUTT AND JEFF—Maybe Henrietta Is A Barnyard Radio Comedienne By BUD FISHER


YOU CAN'T TAKE DAYS OFF FROM YOUR WORK THE WAY YOU'VE BEEN DOING AND EXPECT TO BE A SUCCESS!
ANYBODY THAT LAYS DOWN ON THE JOB NEVER GETS RESULTS! WILL YOU REMEMBER THAT?
SURE!
REPEAT WHAT I SAID!
ANYBODY THAT LAYS DOWN ON THE JOB NEVER GETS RESULTS!
FINE! NOW GO OUT IN THE BACK YARD AND RAKE UP A LITTLE BIT AND REMEMBER WHAT I TOLD YOU!
ANYBODY THAT LAYS DOWN ON THE JOB NEVER GETS RESULTS!
CLUCK CLUCK
HEY, MUTT! WHAT ABOUT HENRIETTA? SHE'S DOIN' O.K!

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Wanted: A fast and experienced Typist for Correspondence and miscellaneous typing. Must be neat and accurate. Interview C. B. L. Bhatnagar, Terrace Room, Co-operative Insurance Building, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort. 5680

Wanted: Competent Houseman for six months. Salary Rs. 200 and furnished quarters. Enclose certificate copies to Superintendent K. E. Sanatorium, Dharampur, Simla Hills. 5679

Wanted trained Assistant Forest Officer. Apply with qualifications and salary expected to the H. U. Desondi, Forest Officer, Dharampur State. 3158

Applications are invited for the post of Lady Superintendent for the Sarvajanik High School for Girls. Apply with testimonials stating qualifications, age, experience, mother tongue, minimum salary expected, before 20th May, 1947, to the Secretary, Sarvajanik Education Society, Athva Lines, Surat. The forms of application can be had on sending 0-0-9 postal stamps to the Secretary. 3314

Wanted from June, Graduate and Undergraduate Teachers, trained preferred. Also Drawing Teachers, Physical Instructors and lady teachers. Grades, D.A. and Pr. Fund for approved services. Apply with full particulars to President, R. F. Daboo Education Society, Vyara (T. V. Ry.). 2584

Wanted an experienced dying master having all round knowledge in dying, bleaching and finishing of pure silk cloth. Applicant must possess thorough knowledge of colour mixing and matching of colours required for hand block printing of pure silk sarees. Lucrative salary will be allowed to really qualified and experienced person in addition to free quarters and other usual amenities. Please apply with copies of certificates and particulars of experience and salary expected to the following address. Manindra Mills Ltd., 23, Hurro Chandra Mullick St., P.O. Hatkhola, Calcutta. (3316)

Wanted for a High School in Suburb from June Graduate and Under-Graduate trained teachers for English, Gujarati, Marathi, Mathematics, Science, History, and Geography. Trained Teachers with experience preferred. Scales of salary, D|A and Provident Fund according to Government Rules. Higher start for experienced teachers with administrative capacity. Apply Box No. 3315, "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATION WANTED

Young man English, earnestly desires to return to India in practically any capacity. Engineering craftsman. Interested in Agricultural and public work in India. Further information: D. V. Rix, 41 Cheam Road, Sutton, Surrey, England." (3291)

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PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES & SUPPLIES
Iron & Steel Control,
100, Clive Street, Calcutta.
NOTICE
Pig Iron

PRODUCERS of Pig Iron will not despatch any Pig Iron after 10th May, 1947, except to Foundries, etc., specified by the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, on the advice of Director General, Industries & Supplies, New Delhi.

Foundries requiring Pig Iron were requested by the Director General, Industries and Supplies, on 12th March, '47 to submit certain essential information about themselves. Those foundries, which submitted the complete information required, have been recommended their allotments by D.G., I. & S., and have also been individually informed. The Iron and Steel Controller will shortly issue Period II, 1947, Quota Certificates against which foundries may either place new orders on Producers through the Iron and Steel Control or may advise producers to supply in Period II, 1947, Pig Iron, against their old pending orders, to the extent of their allotments; the excess balances will thereafter stand deferred 'sine die.'

For Period III, 1947, Iron and Steel Control will in May 1947, issue Quota Certificates on the advice of D.G., I. & S., Against these Quota Certificates Foundries will place their orders on producers in the first half of June, 1947, through the Iron and Steel Control.

M. K. POWVALA,
Offg. Iron & Steel Controller.
(3303)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION BOMBAY-SIND.

SEPARATE APPLICATIONS are invited from natives of Bombay Province before 10-6-1947 for the following posts at the B. J. Medical Colleges, Poona and Ahmedabad.

(i) SIX POSTS OF DEMONSTRATORS IN ANATOMY.
(ii) SIX POSTS OF DEMONSTRATORS IN PHYSIOLOGY.

AGE.—Ordinarily not more than 32 on 1-8-1947 to be relaxed in case of Bombay Government servants and in case of highly qualified and experienced candidates. PAY.—Rs. 200-400. Higher starting pay admissible. Private practice not allowed. QUALIFICATIONS.—Candidates should be registered medical graduates. Graduates in Science (Anatomy,Physiology) with special experience in Embryology| Bio-chemistry and biophysics may be considered. Candidates with post-graduate qualifications, previous teaching experience and original publications preferred. Application form supplied on receipt of large addressed envelop with 3½ annas stamps and UNCROSSED Indian Postal Order for Re. 1|- payable to the "Secretary, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission, Bombay," who will also supply full details on request. (3301)

WANTED

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of Building Inspectors in the grade of Rs. 70-5-120 plus Rs. 4 cycle allowance P.M. and dearness allowance sanctioned by the Municipality from time to time. The candidate should be a Diploma holder in Civil Engineering of a recognised College with knowledge of Gujerati and cycling. The posts are permanent and pensionable.

Applications stating full particulars regarding age, qualifications and previous experience etc. together with testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before 15th May, 1947.

T. R. DESAI,
Chief Officer,
Surat Borough Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Surat, 26-4-1947. 3311

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE

Used Cars in Excellent Condition immediate delivery Murray M. Nelson Inc 277 Broadway, New York 7. N.Y. (5595)

Motor Cars and Trucks For Sale— V8 Ford 3 1/2 toner trucks, completely overhauled. Excellent running conditions. Apply Keskar Koliwada, Thana. 5686

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American Matches, Cameras. Cigarettes, Pencils, Fountain Pens, Woollen, Cotton, Silk Fabrics, old Newspapers, Printing Paper. Cigarette Lighters, Toy Pistols. Swiss Watches, ready shipment, on our own Import Licenses Interesting parties, please contact for very competitive cheap quotations. Agarwal P B 240. Lahore 2562

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted: The Managing Director, the Sahyadri Insurance Company Ltd., Nasik, invites applications from able and influential parties for the Chief Agency for Baroda Gujarat and Kathiawar on attractive Agency terms. Only those having experience and business capacity need apply Box 5681.

Wanted Selling Agents for Dr. I. M. Mallick's renowned IC-MIC-Cookers (Patent). Apply for particulars—211|1A, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. (3313)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Wanted: Pen pals any sex, creed or caste. Address "Companion" Raoli, Agra. (5658)

Qualified Nurses available Day and Night. Enquire Tel. No. 34074. (5441)

Start earning Rs. 80 in cotton, capital Rs. 25 only, success guaranteed, p.c. losses refunded. Remit Rs. 10 for the scheme, Joshi Fulgalliwalla, Ahmad Building, Golpitha, Bombay. 5668

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Water! Water!! Tube-well Boring and Pump installation. Consult:—Drillers & Co., 78, Bholwada, Bombay 12. 5677

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of City Water Works Overseer, Surat Borough Municipality, in the grade of Rs. 100-5-150-E.B.-10-200 plus Rs. 4 cycle allowance P.M. and dearness allowance that may be sanctioned by the Municipality from time to time. The candidate must be either a graduate or a Diploma holder in Civil Engineering of a recognised College of Engineering and must have at least three years practical experience in surveying, levelling, plumbering and pipe distributing system. Knowledge of Gujerati is essential. The post is permanent and pensionable.

Applications stating full particulars regarding age, qualifications and previous experience, etc., together with testimonials should reach the Undersigned on or before 15th May, 1947.

T. R. DESAI,
Chief Officer,
Surat Borough Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Surat, 26-4-1947. (3309)

NOTICE

STOCK RETURNS OF YARN FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH APRIL 1947.

UNDER the Bombay Cotton Yarn Trade Regulation Order, 1946, the stock returns are due for submission on or before May 10, 1947 in respect of the quarter ending April 30, 1947. This return is to be submitted in form No. IV appended to the Bombay Cotton Yarn Trade Regulation Order, 1946, to the Provincial Textile Controller, 6-A, Cooperage, Fort, Bombay. Returns should be submitted for single and folded yarns separately as prescribed in that form. IF NO BUSINESS HAS BEEN DONE BLANK RETURNS SHOULD BE SUBMITTED. Licence holders are requested to see that the returns are submitted in time.

J. K. THAKORE,
Provincial Textile
Controller, Bombay.
Bombay, April 30, 1947. 3307

WANTED

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for posts of Overseers, Public Works Department in the grade of Rs. 70-5-100 E.B.-10-150 plus Rs. 4 cycle allowance P.M. and dearness allowance sanctioned by the Municipality from time to time. The candidate should be at least a Diploma holder in Civil Engineering of a recognised College with knowledge of Gujerati and cycling. The posts are permanent and pensionable.

Applications stating full particulars regarding age, qualifications and previous experience etc. along with testimonials should reach the Undersigned on or before 15th May, 1947.

T. R. DESAI,
Chief Officer,
Surat Borough Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Surat, 26-4-1947. 3310

NOTICE.

STOCK RETURNS OF CLOTH FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH APRIL 1947.

THE ABOVE MENTIONED return is due from all the holders of cloth licences by May 10, 1947. It is to be submitted in the prescribed form to the Provincial Textile Controller, 6-A, Cooperage Fort, Bombay, so far as licences in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District are concerned and to the District Magistrates concerned elsewhere.

The statement should be duly signed by the owner(s) or the person(s) authorised to sign on his/their behalf.

Class of licence and the licence number should be given on the stock return.

Even if there is no stock to report on April 30, 1947, the statement in the prescribed form with remark 'nil' must be submitted.

Failure to submit returns renders a dealer liable to action.

J. K. THAKORE,
Provincial Textile
Controller, Bombay
Bombay, April 30,-1947. 3308

MARTIN BURN LIMITED
NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors of this Company has sanctioned payment of the Dividend on the Preference Share Capital of the Company at the rate of 5% per annum for the half-year ended 31st March, 1947 The Preference Share Transfer Books will be closed from 7th to 14th May, 1947 both days inclusive. Payment will be made on or after 15th May 1947 to those Preference Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on 6th May, 1947 or in accordance with their instructions.

T LESLIE MARTIN,
Managing Director
12, Mission Row,
Dated 28th April, 1947. 3312

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

TENDERS will be received by the Controller of Stores, Bombay Port Trust, at his office at Clarke Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay No 10. up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Wednesday the 27th August 1947, for the supply of One 100 ton Railway Weigh-bridge.

Tender forms giving detailed specifications and conditions which will not be sent per V P P can be obtained from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 3/- per copy.

F. AHMED.
Controller of Stores.
3300

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY
OFFICE OF THE ELECTRICAL COMMISSIONER WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

SEALED TENDERS are invited for CRANES FOR STEAM POWER-STATION OF SOUTH GUJARAT SCHEME.

Specification for the above can be had from the Office of the Electric Grid Department, Foreshore Road, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay 1, on payment of Rs. 5.

Firms outside Bombay may remit the amount to that office by Money Order.

No refund is permissible after payment.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders should be submitted latest upto 2.VI.47, noon, and will be opened on 3.VI.47, at 4 p.m.

P. B. ADVANI,
Electrical Commissioner
with the Government of Bombay.
Dated: 29th April, 1947. 3317

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Policy No. 191601 issued by the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., on the life of late Mr. Khanderao Yeshwant Khambekar who died at Bombay on 28-11-1946 is reported to be stolen, misiaid or lost. Any person having interest whatsoever in the abovementioned Policy should communicate immediately to the Society's Head Office. If no objection with relative proof is filed with the undersigned within one month from the date hereof the claim of Sm. Gulab Khanderao Khambekar, widow of Mr. Khanderao Yeshwant Khambekar to whom the Letters of Administration are granted in respect of the estate of the late Mr. Khanderao Yeshwant Khambekar will be taken up for consideration and the payment will be made to her.

For the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd.,
T. C. KAPUR,
Manager.

Dated 30-4-47.
Bombay Mutual Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 5676

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 P.M. on 15-5-1947 for the supply of Vegetables from 1-6-1947 at the Railway's grainshops at Igatpuri, Manmad and Nandgaon. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office or from the Assistant Controller, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, at Bhusaval. 3302

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD & SILVER ORNAMENTS AND JEWELLERY, ETC.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, M|s. Gandhi & Co., will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday 7-5-47 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Gold and Silver Ornaments, Jewellery and presentation articles including bangles, necklaces, chains, rings, earrings, armlets, wrist watch Silver broaches, cigarette cases, lockets, etc., belonging to several Estates in his charge. Terms: 25% deposit.

AUCTION SALE OF Large lots of Furniture including tables, chairs, charpoys, etc., and Misc. Stores, etc., on FRIDAY, 2-5-47 at 11 A.M. (S.T.) at F|S YARD, OPP. ANDHERI STATION and on 3-5-47 at 10 A.M. (S.T.) at F|S YARD AND E. M. YARD, COLABA, AFGHAN CHURCH, NEAR MAUDE LINES, under instructions from the C. R. E., Bombay.
Terms: 25% deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE of complete household furniture, steel almirahs, Radios, carpets, table fans, cutlery and platedwares, etc., ON SUNDAY the 4th inst., at 3-30 P.M. No. 3 RAILWAY BUNGALOW near SANTA CRUZ STATION. Property of Mrs. Burton of the B.B.C.I. Rly. On view. Auctioneers: MISTRY & CO. Tel: 22801.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE OF HIGHCLASS Burma Teak household furniture, Singer sewing machine, Cottage Piano, Steel Almirahs, Radios, Table Fans A C., carpets, cutlery, Vono Beds platedwares, 'Renault' 1937 12 H.P Motor car, etc. on Sunday the 4th inst., at 10-30 A.M., at "Goolestan", new Cuffe Parade, Colaba. Property of Lt. Col. T. B. Pahalajani. On view from to-morrow. Auctioneers: MISTRY & CO. Tel 22801.

AUCTION SALE OF BIG LOTS OF THERMOS-FLASKS, BOTTLES, PROVISIONS, ESSENCE, ANTISEPTIC, "VEET" TUBES.

By order of the Canteen Stores Department, M s. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, MAY 2nd 1947, at 3 P.M (S.T.), at their rooms, at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, big lots of "Veet" tubes, thermos-flasks, bottles, tinned provisions, essences, antiseptics, etc. Sales Tax will have to be paid.

CRAWFORD & CO.

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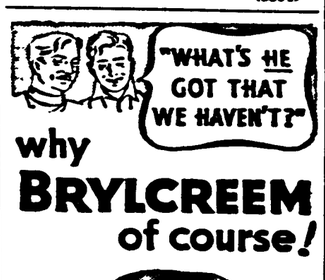

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